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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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381 **R PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1980 Established 1887

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...NAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

Algeria	4.00 Din.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	15 Agorot	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din.	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.F.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C$ 1.10	Kenya	Shs 13.00	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mils	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	0.3 Fr.	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	1.00 Din.	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Malaysia	2.5 $.	Tunisia	0.275 Din.
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Fls.	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Yugoslavia	33 D.		



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Gulf Myths Outrank Military Communiques

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — A man identified as an Iranian pilot was recounting the other night on a radio program beamed from Tehran to its Arab neighbors across the Gulf how several Iraqi surface-to air missiles aimed at his plane exploded by colliding with one another.

"It was a miracle," he said. "It was a will stronger than man's. A divine will that the airplanes of our Islamic Republic shall not fall to atheist missiles."

All true, according to a money-changer in Kuwait.

In a conversation last week in the back streets of Kuwait's busy bazaar, the money-changer, a Shiite Moslem who avows his wholehearted support for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran, recounted how, on another occasion in the month-old war, Iraqi jets exploded in a ball of fire when a mountain rose from the earth to intercept their path toward Iranian targets. He had heard it from a friend.

This is a part of the world where in the bazaars and the coffee shops and among ordinary people, myths, religion and the power of God are more potent than military communiques.

It is fertile ground for Ayatollah Khomeini's call to the faithful. It is also an area where history and nature have brought together age-old rivalries and 40 percent of the world's known reserves of oil.

Beyond the modern veneer bought by the oil wealth of the Gulf states — the glistening new asphalt highways, the shiny tall buildings, the air-conditioned business centers from where the oil money is managed — are the small houses and the villages where a silent majority of women in chadors and men with deep religious convictions live. To them it matters very little that such stories would not hold up against scientific inquiry.

A Good Audience

In Bahrain, in Kuwait, in Abu Dhabi, in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia, and most of all, in the mud villages and dusty cities of Iraq, these Moslem Arabs sit in their modest homes listening to the appeals from Tehran that recall how Islam has always triumphed against the powers of evil by letting the blood of martyrs flow to wash away the sins of atheist regimes that conspire to corrupt their lives.

The Arab governments of these small sheikhdoms and emirates turn a blind eye. It is their version of neutrality. While they allow their press to take a pro-Iraqi position, they allow their Shiite Arab and Persian populations, naturally sympathetic to Iran, to tune to the ayatollah's broadcasts.

The stories of miracles, of satanic forces battling against the virtues of Islamic Iran, have a good audience here.

But the flights of fancy are not restricted to those with a limited education or exaggerated religious beliefs. The educated elite of the Gulf have their own myths.

A few days ago in the house of a prominent Arab intellectual in Kuwait, a group of Western-educated Arab men gathered to debate the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. They included Egyptian writers, dissident Baathists from Iraq, Palestinians and Kuwaitis.

There were many theories. All led to some big-power "plot."

According to one view, the United States has carefully nurtured President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to be its policeman in the Gulf. After the war the Iraqi leader was certain to sever his friendly relations with the Soviet Union and turn to the West for an informal alliance.

Another theory had the United States and the Soviet Union conspiring to weaken Iraq and Iran to open the way for parceling the Gulf region between them.

A third had the United States standing firmly behind Ayatollah Khomeini.

Out of the Question

"It was the United States that moved him out of Iraq, ending his exile, when the Americans decided it was time to get rid of the shah," the theory ran. "They wanted to keep Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf oil producers on their toes, to keep them off balance with a threat from a religious left. But we all know Khomeini is an American man."

Nothing, or almost nothing, that happens in this region is ever attributed to the free actions of independent nations. A suggestion that Iraq went to war against Iran without consulting either Russians or Americans brings desperate cries of pity for a "naive" questioner.

No matter how fanciful, the theories about plots and counterplots have avid believers in the Gulf. In a way the elaborate theories of the intellectuals differ little from the myths of those without education. Both groups believe their destinies are controlled by powers beyond their reach.



Associated Press

Iraqi soldiers and arms, including a hidden tank, are positioned beside the road in Iran linking Khorramshahr with Abadan. The smoke is from fires along oil pipelines from Abadan to Ahwaz.

Iran Acknowledges Abadan Is Cut Off

From Agency Dispatches

BASRA, Iraq — Iraq said on Monday, the 29th day of the Gulf war, that it had surrounded Abadan, Iran, with an "air-tight" ring, and appealed to residents to get out of the way of the fighting. Iran acknowledged that the city, site of the largest oil refinery in the Middle East, had been cut off.

According to a Baghdad radio broadcast, Iraqi forces were "clearing pockets of resistance and firming up the air-tight siege of Abadan."

In an appeal to the people of Abadan the broadcast said: "We request that you either leave your homes and go to safe places or move away from the area of fighting, or disarm the [Revolutionary] Guards and hand them over to the Iraqi forces."

In Tehran, the secretary-general of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti of Tunisia, said that he had proposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that a committee of Moslem heads of state try to put an end to the war. The proposed committee could meet with each of the parties and try to reach a cease-fire without either of the two losing face, he said.

A spokesman for Mr. Chatti said Monday that he would call for an extraordinary meeting of Islamic foreign ministers to discuss the war after he returned to his headquarters in Jidda.

Although Tehran radio quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying that a delegation could visit Iran for "investigation of [Iraqi President] Saddam Hussein's crimes," Mr. Chatti said that the only official reaction he received was that he should wait for a reply.

Mr. Chatti said that Iran had not changed its position that it would not negotiate while Iraqi troops remained on its soil. "The imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] confirmed this position," he said.

City Renamed

Battle reports indicated that Iranian defenders were holding out in Abadan, while Iraq pounded the city with artillery and mortar.

Iran acknowledged the Iraqi assaults but the Iranian news agency said that house-to-house and hand-to-hand fighting had driven the "mercenaries" from Khorramshahr, Tehran, however, said that naval personnel were evacuating the wounded "with difficulty."

Tehran radio reported that the Supreme Defense Council had, following a proposal from the front, renamed Khorramshahr as Khuninshahr, which means "City of Blood."

Although asserting that its Revolutionary Guards had halted the Iraqi advance on the outskirts of Abadan, Tehran acknowledged for the first time that the city's road links with other parts of the country had been closed.

In other developments:

- The speaker of the Majlis, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Monday that the parliament would decide in the next two or three days on conditions for the release of the 52 Americans who have been held captive in Iran since last Nov. 4. He said it was a "very remote possibility" that the hostages would be put on trial, but that some hard-line members of parliament have called for spy trials for at least some of them.
- Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie of Iran, on his way home from a visit to the United Nations in New York, met in Tripoli Monday

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter, Muskie Stress Need of 'A United Iran'

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Carter and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie both emphasized Monday that the United States views a strong and united Iran as vital to stability in the Gulf. Mr. Muskie, in a speech in Chicago, expressed U.S. concern that what he called the "Iraqi invasion" was threatening Iran's territorial integrity and said the United States is "opposed to the dismemberment of Iran."

President Carter, during a televised question-and-answer session on a campaign stop in Youngstown, Ohio, declared it was to America's "advantage to have a strong and united Iran."

Asked what the U.S. government's future relationship of Iran would be, Mr. Carter responded: "If Iran should release the hostages, then I would unfreeze the assets, and the billions of dollars, drop the embargo against trade, and work toward resumption of normal commerce with Iran in the future."

These statements, following last week's visit to the United Nations by Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie of Iran — which had raised hopes among Americans of a possible meeting with U.S. officials — prompted some observers to wonder whether Washington was signaling to Iran a possible "tilt" in an effort to encourage the release of the 52 U.S. hostages held by the Iranians.

However, Mr. Rajaie did not — so far as could be learned — meet with any U.S. officials and, indeed, even during his visit U.S. sources had indicated that the administration was looking toward Tehran for some sign of movement on the hostage question.

A leading U.S. official, asked Monday if the Carter and Muskie statements constituted a signal to the Iranians, said the administration was still in the position of not having anyone it could be sure would receive such signals. He noted that Iranian broadcasts Sunday were as anti-American and unyielding as ever, again blaming the United States for the Iraqi attack on Iran.

The official said that Mr. Rajaie's visit to the UN "did not change anything" with regard to the hostage issue. Any tendency to view the Carter and Muskie state-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Allies Using Quiet Links In Gulf War

Coordination Relies On Informal Contact

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The U.S. and allied response to the crisis created by the Gulf war so far has differed significantly from earlier, ill-fated efforts to achieve closely coordinated allied reactions to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the taking of U.S. hostages in Iran.

The allies no longer are using the high-visibility crisis management meetings that characterized

NEWS ANALYSIS

the sometimes scrimonious attempts to harmonize responses to the earlier crises. Instead, a complex network of informal, behind-the-scenes consultations has grown among the allies and Gulf states since the fighting between Iraq and Iran began last month.

This network was used to assemble quietly at least 60 U.S., French, British and Australian warships in the Indian Ocean. They could be used, if it became necessary, to protect oil tanker traffic in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz.

"For once, we were speaking out less while getting some muscle in place," said a well-informed American analyst of allied policy.

But these consultations also have been used by the allies to warn Iran and Iraq of the dangers of widening the war, to reassure other Gulf states of Western concern for their safety, to encourage and assist diplomats from Islamic countries in their attempts to mediate an end to the conflict, and to assure the Soviet Union that the West wants to avoid a superpower conflict over the Gulf.

Ties Exploited

Britain, France and West Germany in particular are exploiting their close diplomatic relationships with various Gulf countries, according to officials, and also are keeping lines open to the Soviet Union. The United States has intensified its contacts with Saudi Arabia, to which it sent four AWACS (airborne warning and control system) reconnaissance planes, and Oman, where Washington has activated its recent agreement for use of Omani airfield and port facilities by the U.S. military.

Despite the allies' lack of direct influence on Iran or Iraq, Western diplomats believe these behind-the-scenes activities have helped contain the conflict so far. They also hope that they have laid the groundwork for a negotiated peace after the combatants are finally exhausted from what is expected to continue as a slow, inconclusive war.

"We've learned from the problems we had over Afghanistan and the hostage problem," said a highly placed European diplomat. "We don't want a high profile. We have the reality of coordination without giving the impression that NATO

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Belgrade Rotates Leadership

Yugoslavia Is Warned of 'Disturbances'

The Associated Press

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Stevan Doronjski, outgoing president of Yugoslavia's Communist Party Presidium, warned Monday that further economic and social deterioration of the workers' position could lead to "serious disturbances" in the country's system of self-management.

Lazar Mojsov, 59, who represents the Yugoslav state of Macedonia, was elected Monday as the new president of the Presidium for a one-year term. He replaces Mr. Doronjski, in accordance with the rotation system instituted by Tito to ensure collective leadership in the years after his death. Members of presidium, as well as members in the state presidency, alternate in the top positions.

Mr. Mojsov is assuming largely ceremonial and spokesman's duties during his one-year tenure since all decisions he announces will have been approved in advance by the presidium.

Mr. Doronjski said conflicts of interest between bureaucrats and workers also pose serious problems in carrying out the system of decentralized trade unions.

Worker Councils

In his remarks to the Central Committee, he urged technocrats to pay more attention to decisions of worker councils in formulating economic policy.

"We must be aware of the fact that firming up of negative tendencies in the economic development and deterioration of the material and broader social position of the majority of the worker class could bring serious disturbances in carrying out self-management," he said.

Yugoslavia devalued its currency by 30 percent this summer in an effort to turn the tide of rising imports and dwindling exports which resulted in a record payment account deficit.

Other problems include a runaway inflation of about 30 percent, low productivity, unemployment and heavy borrowing abroad to ease strain on foreign exchange reserves.

As a result, the government has instituted so-called "stabilization" measures which, in turn, resulted in a noticeable decline in the standard of living.

Mr. Doronjski said that "the vital interests of the worker class are in conflict with the burueacratic-technocratic interests."

He added that it was up to the party now to engage all "creative potential of the society" to solve these issues.

Yugoslavia's decentralized system of trade unions differs markedly from the orthodox Soviet centralist system in practice elsewhere in Eastern Europe. It is based in theory on grass root decisions with worker councils empowered to review all management rulings.

However, technocrats have often been accused of usurping worker rights, imposing their own decisions through various manipulations — especially in income distribution.

Such manipulations have been officially acknowledged as the most common reason for strikes.

Milan Potrc, the new chief of Yugoslavia's trade unions, reflecting on the problem, said "the workers are not to blame for the current economic situation." He said "self-management is still not developed enough."



UPI

Lazar Mojsov

West Bank Governor Bars Re-Entry of 2 Arab Mayors

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The West Bank military governor Monday ordered two prominent Palestinian mayors redeported following a denial of their appeal of expulsion orders issued on May 3.

Maj. Gen. Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, commander of the occupied territory, accepted the recommendation of a military appeals tribunal that Hebron Mayor Faad Kawasme and Halhoul Mayor Mohammed Milhem be refused reentry into the West Bank because they made allegedly inflammatory statements against the state of Israel.

Mr. Kawasme and Mr. Milhem, who have been held in a detention room in the terminal at the Jordan River's Allenby bridge since they returned Tuesday to press their appeal, were given two days to make another appeal to Israel's high court of justice, the highest civil court in the state.

The mayors' attorney, Felicia Langer, said she would present an appeal to the high court.

Meanwhile, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Gaza Mayor Rashad Shawwa are scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin to urge him to allow the return of Mr. Kawasme and Mr. Milhem. The meeting Tuesday will be the first with West Bank mayors for Mr. Begin. Mr. Freij said Monday night, "We are going to explain the seriousness of the situation and the humanitarian aspects of the case."

On Wednesday and Thursday, the mayors testified for a total of 18 hours at the Allenby terminal, reportedly arguing that they continue to oppose the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and support a Palestinian state, but think that goal should be achieved through political means and not with violence.

Proceedings Closed

The proceedings were closed and reporters were barred from the Allenby area, but it was understood that Mr. Kawasme and Mr. Milhem also said they had no direct link with the Palestine Liberation Organization and were not involved in any way in a rash of violence in the West Bank last spring.

The mayors were deported into Lebanon May 3 following an Arab ambush attack in Hebron, in which six Jewish settlers from the nearby Kiryat Arba complex were slain as they walked in a procession from Sabbath prayers. Ten suspects have been arrested and charged in connection with the attack, the worst in the West Bank's history.

The military government had maintained that before the attack, Mr. Kawasme and Mr. Milhem had made inflammatory nationalistic statements that created the climate for the Hebron attack.

On Friday, the military appeals board presented its recommendation to Gen. Ben-Eliezer to redeport the mayors, but did not make the recommendation public. Gen. Ben-Eliezer Monday called Ms. Langer to the West Bank military headquarters and informed her of his decision.

Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zippori Monday night said on Israel radio that Israeli authorities had made efforts "above and beyond requirements" to give the mayors a chance to present their case. He said the political level was not involved in the decision, although the military government would abide by the high court's ultimate ruling once the mayors present their final appeal.

Sweden's Spanking Ban Is a Quiet Success

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Notice to the members of Mrs. Call's second-grade class who wrote to the Justice Department here to say how much they liked the Swedish no-spanking law: So far no one has totaled up the whacks and swats given or withheld, but, just as you hoped, almost everyone thinks that as laws go this one seems to be working out well.

Mrs. Call's class, somewhere in the suburbs of New York (the Justice Department threw away the envelope), must have read about the bill after it became law 15 months ago. The letter said: "We like your new law. We wish we had your law. Then we wouldn't cry at all, but our parents might."

The measure, just a few words added to existing legislation on child abuse and on the responsibilities of parents and guardians, says: "A child may not be subjected to physical punishment or other injurious or humiliating treatment." Parliament adopted it by a vote of 259-6, with proponents saying that it was an important psychological step and opponents maintaining that it was bureaucratic, big-brotherish and impossible to interpret or enforce.

Opinion of Police

Policemen and social workers report no nouceable increase in complaints but said that there is extraordinary awareness of the law and considerable discussion of it by parents and children.

Christer Sjoblom, an officer in the youth division of the Stockholm Police Department, said that to his knowledge there had been two complaints by children under the law: one from an 8-year-old who came to headquarters himself and the other from an 11-year-old. In one case, he said, the action was determined to be child abuse and prosecution followed. In the other a slap or a spanking — the area the law really seeks to deal with — was involved, but because no specific penalty is provided the police could do no more than discuss the matter with the complaintant's parents.

"The police think it's a pretty good law," Mr. Sjoblom said. "What we think it does is break the line that builds up from a cuff on the ear to real mistreatment. In our experience there's an absolute rule of thumb: that every parent we deal with for child abuse was hit himself as a child. If you cut it down with one generation the results will show in the next."

Private Agency

"Every kid knows about it," he said of the law. "It's been a prime topic of conversation when we go out talking in the schools or to parents' groups. I take the line that if grown-ups don't hit each other, then they can't hit children either."

The situation seemed about the same in Linkoping, a city of 130,000 people 100 miles southwest of Stockholm. Britt Persson, a municipal social worker, said there had been no increase in complaints; the law, she said, was more psychological than practical in effect. "But the psychological effect is there already," she went on. "There are a lot of questions about it and about disciplining children without hitting them. I'd say there's a kind of healthy insecurity among parents. They're thinking it over, and that's to the good."

An organization called Radda Barnens Riksforbund, a private children's protective agency, said it had received telephone calls and letters from children complaining about being spanked, but not an unusual number. The complaints were referred to social workers; no statistics were kept. Bo Carlsson, the organization's voluntary "children's ombudsman," said he had the impression that as a result of the law "many parents have started to stop just here," and he raised his arm as if he was going to hit an overhead volley — or a disobedient 10-year-old.

The Justice Department, which said it was considering a survey to attempt to evaluate the law's effect, reported one of its novel uses. Bertil Ekdahl, a magistrate, said divorced or divorcing parents were using the law as a basis for argument in custody cases. Spankers, he added with some pleasure, do not make a favorable impression in the divorce courts.

Those who did not like the law from the beginning do not seem to have changed their minds. Mr. Ekdahl said there had been a number of negative letters, including "a couple of very sick ones" from the United States, and some serious criticism from people who think the state would do better to leave the family unit alone.

Allen Akerlind, father of six and one of the six members of parliament who voted against the law, said: "It's still stupid more than a year after it went into effect. I've found no direct case where it has been relevant. If children do something silly they should know about it. I've never hit my children, but they've gotten a yank on the hair sometimes. A parent has to be able to correct his children."

Police Arrest 23 In South Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Police arrested 23 persons who attended Sunday services marking the third anniversary of a government crackdown on black consciousness movements, the South African Press Association reported Monday.

Policemen wielding nightsticks charged into a service at the Seventh-day Adventist church in the black township of Soweto and detained 19 persons, the agency said. It said four others were arrested at a similar service in the Indian township of Lenasia.

A police spokesman said the Soweto gathering was held without official permission. Eyewitnesses said black uniformed police charged in to break up the meeting during a poetry reading.

Previous Reforms Continued

Turkey Junta Keeps Control on Economy

By Marvine Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — When a military junta seized power in Ankara last month, it sent shock waves through *the main Western capitals*, which had pledged billions of dollars in credits, cash and debt rescheduling to help save the Turkish economy.

Without any effusion of promises or guarantees, Turkey's new military leaders were able to reassure their Western creditors of the determination to pursue the economic recovery program simply by naming Turgut Ozal as deputy premier for economic affairs.

Mr. Ozal, 53, was the chief architect of the economic stabilization program the government introduced Jan. 25, and he is well known and respected in Western government and financial circles. His appointment was generally viewed as a signal from the military that the economic reforms would go on.

Questioned about the economic policy of the military rulers, Mr. Ozal declared: "Basically, the program has not changed, but of course that doesn't mean it won't change in the future. For the present, they have promised me that we will continue the same line."

The stabilization measures, however, are expected to take time to produce positive effects — "at least four or five years," Mr. Ozal acknowledges — and the question is whether the military leadership will be able to maintain economic discipline, knowing the serious social risks.

Thus far, it has been the middle and lower classes who have paid for Mr. Ozal's belt-tightening measures. While there has been no popular revolt against the program, Mr. Ozal's policies have not been without critics, particularly from the left-of-center Republican Peoples Party.

The party leader, former Premier Bulent Ecevit, has repeatedly warned in recent months that the economic model adopted last January was "not compatible with democracy" and would lead to a greater accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few and the impoverishment of the working classes.

In one of his last interviews, in August, Mr. Ecevit declared that the model had proved "a failure" in its first seven months, contending that Turkey had suffered a real decline in national income for the first time in 18 years, production had fallen in 62 of 100 basic industrial products, factory capacity had fallen below 50 percent, exports had dropped, unemployment had soared to more than 20 percent and the real income of wage earners and small farmers was rapidly declining.

But since the military intervention last month, Mr. Ecevit's voice and that of other critics have been silenced, because "politics" are banned.

The nation has given its broad approval to the intervention of the armed forces and its mandate to end the growing terrorism. But whether the military succeeds politically, the economic problems are bound to come to the fore.

In a recent interview, Mr. Ozal outlined his program to revive the stagnant economy, including the removal of government subsidies from state enterprises, establishment of a realistic exchange rate for the lira, freeing of prices according to the market mechanism and rescheduling the country's heavy debt and increasing short-term borrowings.

Shortages Eliminated

"We've been able to eliminate oil shortages, end the black market and reduce inflation from 8 percent a month at the beginning of 1980 to the present rate of 2 percent," Mr. Ozal said.

Other favorable indicators he pointed to were an improvement in the balance of payments with easier transfers from foreign banks, an increase in the individual savings rate tied to the high interest rate on deposits and the resurgence of investment activity, particularly in housing.

Mr. Ozal did not hide the negative side of the picture. Exports did not pick up as much as expected with the devaluation, he conceded, but he expressed confidence in his country's entrepreneurs.

The main problem, he emphasized, is still inflation. "We have to keep a close watch on inflation," he said, "not just holding down wages but controlling credit."

He forecast an inflation rate of 55 percent by the end of the year and 35 percent next year. Some experts, however, consider this prediction somewhat optimistic, particularly in light of external factors such as the Iran-Iraq war.

His second concern is unemployment, now estimated at more than 20 percent.



United Press International

ATOMIC SHIP PROTEST — Workers and students march through Sasebo, Japan to demand the scrapping of the Mutsu, Japan's first nuclear-powered ship. The Mutsu has been under repair in Sasebo for the last two years.

Allied Moves in Gulf War Show Quiet Coordination

(Continued from Page 1)

and some client states in the Gulf are ganging up against anybody."

An American diplomat agreed that the consultations showed "real and substantial progress" in allied coordination. But he added that the crisis remained fluid and unpredictable, and the allied moves still lacked an overall political rationale.

Diplomats pointed out that the Gulf states remain very nervous both about the war and the intentions of the United States and the Soviet Union. They fear being forced to choose sides publicly between West and East or between Iraq and Iran, despite their evident distaste for both Communism and the revolutionary government in Iran.

Nevertheless, these diplomats believe it has been crucial for the allies to reassure the Gulf states that the flow of their oil would be protected without anything unnecessarily provocative being done. Without any formal declarations, U.S., British and French officials have made clear in measured statements that interference with traffic through the Strait of Hormuz will be not tolerated. Privately, the Gulf states have been very pleased by this, according to well-informed European diplomats.

Contingency plans have been worked out among military officers for how the allied ships in the Indian Ocean would respond to a threat to shipping. But officials still insist that the buildup of warships is not an integrated international task force.

The allies so far have avoided formal consideration of the crisis at meetings of the major powers, all the NATO nations or the European Common Market countries — the forums that produced disputes with the United States and among the allies about how to respond to the intervention in Afghanistan and the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran.

European diplomats remained convinced that the best hope for mediating an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war lies with Islamic intermediaries such as Habib Chatti, the Tunisian diplomat who is secretary-general of the 40-nation Islamic Conference Organization, and President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, who is the organization's current president. They are also encouraging but have little hope for United Nations efforts to end the conflict.

British and West German officials are studying informal suggestions by Jordanian diplomats that a European effort at mediation should be attempted, according to informed sources. But there are as yet no plans for a European diplomatic initiative.

Manila Cites 30 in Blasts

(Continued from Page 1)

place where it went off around many shoppers.

A group called the April 6 Liberation Movement had claimed responsibility for earlier bombings, and Sunday night a telephone caller to Agence France-Presse said that group was responsible for the latest one.

Authorities have attributed the bombings to several unpublicized groups, seemingly acting in concert, and possibly all connected to the April 6 Liberation Movement, named for a 1978 anti-Marcos protest in Manila.

The government had publicly charged, also, that the bombings were masterminded by anti-Marcos elements in exile in the United States.

The best-known target of Mr. Marcos' arrest list is Mr. Aquino, a popular opposition figure who had spent more than seven years in prison and was released last May to have a heart bypass operation in the United States. Authorities have claimed Mr. Aquino indirectly prompted the wave of bombings, which began shortly after he made a speech in New York warning that conditions in the Philippines could lead to guerrilla warfare. No evidence linking him to the bombings has been made public, however.

Sen. Salonga is another popular opposition figure, implicated publicly by Mr. Marcos as one having connections with Victor Lovely, a Philippine-born American businessman critically wounded last month while allegedly working on a bomb in his hotel room.

Also on Mr. Marcos' list are Raul Manglapus, head of the U.S.-based Movement for Free Philippines, and that organization's secretary, Raul Daza; the Rev. Roméo Entengan Jr., an activist Catholic priest, once arrested but since released to the custody of other priests; and an army captain, a colonel and two retired colonels.

Authorities have let it be known they expect Mr. Lovely to implicate Mr. Aquino, Sen. Salonga and several figures in the American-based Philippine movement. Mr. Lovely's offer, in a letter to Mr. Marcos, to assist the state in the case has received maximum publicity this week. He is recovering in a Manila hospital.

Macao Casino Robbed

Reuter

MACAO — Four armed robbers killed a bank guard Saturday and escaped with $320,000 in cash from Macao's biggest casino.

Trapped in Shatt-al-Arab

Waterway Is Limbo For Foreign Crews

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

ON BOARD THE GALLEON CORAL, in The Shatt-al-Arab Waterway — The more than 30 bullet holes dotting the superstructure of this Philippines-registered freighter were circled in red and the crew was making a United Nations flag over the weekend in hopes that a UN-sponsored truce would allow them to make a dash for freedom.

The Galleon Coral, carrying sacks of rice to Iraq, is one of about 100 ships trapped in the disputed Shatt-al-Arab by the fighting between Iran and Iraq. Each country controls one of the waterway's banks over a good part of its length.

Some ships were caught in safe waters, beyond the Iranian shore at the entrance to this waterway, which leads from the Gulf to Iraq's major port of Basra and Iran's key port of Khorramshahr.

Ran Gauntlet

The Galleon Coral, however, ran an eight-mile gauntlet of Iranian shellfire on Sept. 22, at the start of the fighting, before getting into safe waters.

"Some Philippine ships yelled at us, 'Don't go anymore because there is a fight.' We didn't believe it," first mate Diosdado Belleza, 31, said Saturday.

The Galleon Coral, which was also hit by shrapnel from an Iranian bombing attack on the Mutiyah oil refinery in Basra on Sept. 23, was luckier than many ships caught in the waterway. Seven ships trapped off Khorramshahr, which has been under siege by the Iraqis for more than three weeks, were fired on last week by the Iranians. At least 28 seamen were killed.

Cruising down the Shatt-al-Arab from Basra in a motor-powered water taxi Saturday, one could see signs of damage on a number of ships trapped in its placid waters. One Iraqi tanker, the Al Risana, appeared to be beached in shallow water after having been hit by artillery shells. One crewman was killed in the attack on it, a seaman said.

Most of the ships were of foreign registration, and it was obvious they were hoping to be allowed to make a break out of the waterway.

Could Be Stuck

There was great fear among the crews on the Shatt-al-Arab and the shipowners around the world, however, that the vessels might be stuck here for a long time if there is no truce to let them out. Ships were stranded in the Suez Canal for several years after it was closed during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It was not reopened until 1975.

The crew of this ship has petitioned its owners to let them go home, leaving a skeleton crew of eight on board, if UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's plea for a truce is not heeded. President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran has agreed to Mr. Waldheim's proposal that the ships be allowed to leave under the UN flag, but Iraq has insisted that all ships fly the Iraqi flag to symbolize Baghdad's claim to the waterway.

Nonetheless, the crew of the Galleon Coral was getting ready. Since they had no UN flag on board, the crew dyed blue an extra Japanese flag — a red rising sun on a white field — used when the ship calls in a Japanese port. They had cut out a stencil of the UN symbol from an old chart and were preparing to trace it in white paint on the blue banner.

Other ships were also making preparations to assure their safety. Most of all they wanted any attackers to know they were neutral.

Precautions

The freighter Camella from Tokyo, which also had been fired on by Iranians as it moved up the Shatt-al-Arab, had a recently painted Japanese flag prominently displayed on its superstructure. Two Indian freighters did the same thing with their national banner, but one wanted to make sure that it would not be mistaken for the Iranian flag, which looks similar. So the crew printed the words "Indian ship" in big letters.

Staying on the ships is considered hazardous duty for the crew, some of whom are making as much as five times their normal pay.

"But you are gambling with your life. I don't like it," said Mr. Belleza, the Galleon Coral's first mate.

"We all want to go home," added Alex Santos, 28, a steward.

They feel safer moored in the middle of the Shatt-al-Arab, 10 miles downstream from Basra, an occasional target for Iran's U.S.-made Phantom fighter-bombers, and 10 miles upstream from Khorramshahr, where artillery duels are taking place across the waterway.

Even here, however, the crew can hear the firing in the distance, and Mr. Belleza said he can feel the ship vibrate when big shells hit the water.

While the ship was moored in the channel at Basra late last month, he said, some of the crew were caught on painting rafts in the water alongside the hull when the ship was hit with shrapnel from Iranian bombs. Most of the crew hid deep in the bowels of the ship. Some went to the propeller shaft tunnels and others to the hold, Mr. Belleza said.

But the worst experience was moving up the Shatt-al-Arab with Iranians aiming at the ship and the Iraqis firing over it at the Iranian gun position, he said.

To prepare for the insurance adjuster, the crew neatly circled the bullet holes in red paint.

Iranian City Surrounded

(Continued from Page 1)

with Libyan leaders, who have openly supported Iran in its war with Iraq.

● A special representative of Mr. Hussein said in Tokyo that his country would welcome mediation by any country to end the war. He denied that Iraq had been receiving Soviet arms through Jordan.

OPEC Business Off, Oil Economists Say

United Press International

BEIRUT — In the view of leading oil analysts, the Iran-Iraq war has put the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries temporarily out of business.

"OPEC is a dead duck," said Marwan Iskandar, publisher of the oil and economic weekly, An-Nahar Arab Report and Memo. "It is out of business until the Iran-Iraq war ends, and even then its ability to raise prices will be hampered for two or three years."

Prof. Robert Mabro, an Oxford University oil economist, said: "The war has frozen everything."

The Gulf war could not have come at a worse time for OPEC. The fighting between two of its founding members broke out only weeks before the cartel's 20th anniversary summit meeting, which was to ratify a long-term pricing program to guide OPEC through the 1980s.

The program called for steady but gradual increases in the real price of OPEC's oil based on a formula combining Western economic growth rates, inflation and currency fluctuations.

Long-Term Strategy

The long-term strategy — which the analysts said would now likely have to wait until 1982 or 1983 — was designed to provide some much-needed "predictability" to the world oil market, while at the same time ensuring a steady rise in the real value of OPEC crude up to the cost of alternative energy resources.

As the war drags on, both countries are expected to make deals for raising capital which they will pay off in crude oil when the fighting ends.

What is operating now, experts say, is a "mini-OPEC" made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. These four Gulf states control more than half of the output of the cartel. They are coordinating their production to control the market as they see fit. This has involved pumping extra crude to keep prices down and to keep the West interested in their security.

30 Youths Arrested By Lausanne Police

Reuter

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — About 30 youths were arrested Sunday after police broke up a rowdy demonstration at which the youths demanded the release of persons detained in Zurich earlier this month during a campaign for independent youth centers.

There have been similar demonstrations in Zurich as youths have complained that the establishment should do more to encourage alternative culture and lifestyles.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Japan Claims Russian Treasure as War Prize

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan Monday again rejected Soviet claims to billions of dollars of treasure entombed in a sunken Czarist Russian battleship and claimed the treasure for itself as a war prize.

A senior Foreign Ministry official told a Soviet embassy official that Japan has rights over the ship, the Admiral Nakhimov, according to international law. The ship was sunk in 1905 after its capture by Japan, near the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

Millionaire Ryoichi Sasakawa, who is salvaging the ship in the Korean Straits, also is claiming the treasure, and he has promised "a share" to France. Treasures estimated by Mr. Sasakawa to be worth $38 billion were purchased by Czarist Russia about 1900 with a 900-million franc French loan. Japan has not disputed Mr. Sasakawa's claim.

Cuba Withdraws Bid for UN Council Seat

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Cuba withdrew Monday from the contest for a UN Security Council seat, sparing the General Assembly a long ballot fight like the one in the last session.

The assembly elected Ireland, Spain, Japan and Uganda to the Security Council but failed to fill the Latin American vacancy on the council even though withdrawal of Cuba's candidacy left Costa Rica the only aspirant.

The Security Council has five permanent members — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and United States, all with veto power. The 10 nonpermanent members are chosen from the General Assembly for two-year terms. Those not up for replacement Monday — Mexico, East Germany the Philippines, Niger, and Tunisia — are to be replaced next year.

Supreme Court Says Laetrile Cannot be Used

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Monday that terminal cancer victims do not have the constitutional right to use laetrile.

The justices, without comment, left intact a federal appeals court ruling that leaves the government free to ban the controversial apricot pit derivative substance. The ruling means that cancer victims determined to get laetrile without leaving the United States must do so illegally.

By a unanimous vote in 1979, the Supreme Court upheld a federal ban on the interstate shipment of laetrile. That 1979 decision, however, left unanswered the question of whether terminal cancer victims have a right — grounded in their right to privacy — to use the substance.

Unesco Condemns Israeli Jerusalem Stance

United Press International

BELGRADE — Despite strong U.S. opposition, a Unesco commission condemned Israel Monday for its policies on Jerusalem.

Sponsored by 37 Arab and African states, the anti-Israel resolution was approved by Unesco's culture and communications commission 78-3, with 28 abstentions — mostly by Western nations. Only the United States, Canada and Israel voted against it.

The resolution referred to a number of previous UN and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization resolutions "calling on Israel to rescind the measures it has taken to change the status of the city of Jerusalem and to refrain from any similar act in the future."

Foot Joins Race for Labor Party Leadership

Reuters

LONDON — Veteran left-wing Labor Party parliamentarian Michael Foot said Monday that he's in the race for the party leadership post left vacant by James Callaghan.

Mr. Foot, deputy leader of the party, immediately became second choice to win by British bookmakers. Right-wing candidate Denis Healey, former chancellor of the exchequer, remained the front-runner.

Two other candidates, Peter Shore and John Silkin, still hope to win the support of leftist and centrist parliamentarians and stop Mr. Healey. Mr. Callaghan resigned as party leader last week.

Polish Union Undecided on Party Recognition

The Associated Press

JASTRZEBIE, Poland — Leaders of Poland's independent union movement failed to decide Monday whether to recognize in their charter the leading role of the Communist Party as demanded by Polish authorities in return for registration of their organization.

The leaders of Solidarity, a free trade union claiming more than seven million members, also made no decision about calling another strike because of delays in approving the union's charter. They indicated that they would discuss the issue and meet again with the government.

Lech Walesa, leader of the movement, said that members of the 49 territorial Solidarity branches across Poland would have to vote before another strike could be called. He said, however, that there would be no strike unless the government rejected the charter.

Carter, Muskie Cite Need For a Strong, United Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

ments Monday as a signal, a source said, was "regrettably more wishful thinking than reality — regrettably."

Officials noted that it has been the consistent American position toward Iran that it was in the interests of the United States as well as the nations in the Gulf area for Iran to remain whole, in order to preserve the stability of the region.

Muskie's Remarks

Mr. Muskie made that point in his speech Monday to a number of private groups in Chicago.

"We are opposed to the dismemberment of Iran," the secretary said. "We believe that the cohesion and stability of Iran is in the interest of the stability of the region as a whole. The integrity of Iran is being threatened by the Iraqi invasion."

The reference to the possible breakup of Iran in Mr. Muskie's speech was his strongest statement so far about the danger of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The secretary, who stressed Sunday in a television broadcast that the United States was impartial in the war, appeared to suggest Monday that Iraq was responsible for the outbreak of hostilities through his use of the term "Iraqi invasion."

However, U.S. officials said the phrase "just reflects the reality" of the situation. Iraqi forces have driven into Iran in a proclaimed attempt to reclaim the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

Mr. Muskie, however, noted in his remarks that Iraq consistently has stated it has no claims to Iranian territory.

Re-Emphasis Seen

The secretary appeared to some observers to be re-emphasizing Washington's concern about the implications of a fragmentation of Iran, where Kurds in Kurdistan and Arabs in Khuzistan have sought greater independence. Officials say such a breakup of Iran could tempt the Soviet Union to seek expanded influence in the Gulf region.

Mr. Muskie alluded to this concern, without mentioning the Soviet Union. "In light of Afghanistan, we must also be concerned about the possibility of new intervention presented by any instability in the region," he said.

But he noted at another point in his speech text that Moscow has assured Washington it is not taking sides in the Iran-Iraq fighting. He also reiterated that the United States is not taking sides in the conflict, and added: "But to be impartial is not to be inactive; to declare that we will not take sides is not to declare that we have no interests at stake."



AP

Edmund Muskie

He said the United States has "strongly supported" international efforts to end the fighting and bring the two sides to the negotiating table.

'No One's Interest'

Furthermore, the administration is "working to keep the conflict from spreading beyond Iran and Iraq," and toward this end had sent AWACS (airborne warning and control system) reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia to "strengthen the defenses" of such friendly nations.

"We are also urging all other nations — in the region and beyond — to avoid involvement and to work to limit and resolve the fighting," he said. "It is in no one's interest to see the hostilities widen.

"We have exchanged views with the Soviet Union. Each of us has assured the other of impartiality in the conflict. We will continue to exercise restraint and expect the Soviets to do likewise."

The vital interests of the United States and its allies are endangered in the Gulf fighting, Mr. Muskie said.

"We buy less than 1 percent of our oil from Iraq and none from Iran," he said, "but our European allies, Japan, and many developing countries are major buyers of oil from Iraq ... If the economies of our allies are disrupted, our own vital interests will suffer."



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Japan Claims Russian

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United Press International

President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy clasp hands in rare display of unity.

...nnedy, Carter Finally Clasp Hands

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

...NGTON — President Carter and Sen. ...Kennedy, D-Mass., have finally clasped ...he kind of victory salute that never came ...e Democratic National Convention in ...

...asion was a fund-raising "unity dinner" ...t the Sheraton Washington Hotel, where ...nen, bitter rivals during the primaries, ...gether to urge the defeat of Ronald ...d to raise money for each other. ...500 Democrats paid $1,000 per person ...nner. They were entertained by compos... ...rd Bernstein, actor Kirk Douglas and ...rol Channing and Billy Eckstine.

SALT Opposition Cited

...uct division of the money between the ...s re-election committee and Sen. Kenne... ...pend on provisions of the federal elec... ...but the bulk of the proceeds was expect... ...o Sen. Kennedy to reduce his $1.6-mil... ...from the primaries.

...ennedy, picking up Mr. Carter's main theme that Mr. Reagan's election would the risk of war, cited the Republican nominee's opposition to the pending Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.

"We Democrats believe in reducing the risk of nuclear war," he said. "We dare not scrap that treaty. Because of where he stands on that issue, I take my stand with President Carter."

Sen. Kennedy pledged to campaign for the president "all the way to election day." And when he introduced Mr. Carter to the crowd, the two men clasped hands and raised them over their heads — the kind of gesture of unity that did not occur at the Democratic convention.

Mr. Carter, who badly needs Sen. Kennedy's all-out support in the remaining two weeks of the campaign, was effusive in his praise of his primary rival.

In an unusual gesture, the president also gave Sen. Kennedy a water color portrait of his brother, the late president John F. Kennedy, that had originally been donated to Mr. Carter by the artist, Jamie Wyeth. Mr. Carter said he wanted the portrait to hang in the Kennedy presidential library in Boston.

Two similar dinners to raise funds for both Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Carter are tentatively planned for December, according to Carter campaign officials.

Rank and File Show Little Enthusiasm

...anized Labor Mobilizes for Carter

...vid S. Broder
...gton Post Service

...Mich. — Organized ...al machine is clank... ...on on behalf of the ...icket — with a lot ...of the gears than is ...althy for President

...horning, Bob Merkle, ...ducation director for ...uto Workers Region ...troit suburb, came ...ffice from a "unity ...here Sen. Edward ...lass., Mr. Merkle's the primaries, had ...p about 100 UAW work for Mr. Carter congressional candi... ...dertel.

...said. "It's moving this year. I really ...medy was our best ...t he didn't sell. In ...didn't think we could ... Carter. Our people ...We've got inflation ...yment. Tell me how ...et worse.' "

...y, we're convincing ...ould get worse with ...gan. So now what ...is, 'I don't want to ...er, but I don't have ...he added.

...e how we get them," ...said, "but it sure ...ier if we had some... ...ld vote for."

...Enthusiasm

...Merkle describes is ...found in labor halls ...ratic headquarters ...ticut to Iowa as the ...ers its closing phase. ...er, a Washington... ...al consultant to the ...lding Trades Depart... ...several international ...The effort is there — ...thusiasm. There is a ...at the first and sec... ...f leadership, but it ...down."

...n, the former presi... ...screen Actors Guild, ...oing that softness in ...since the beginning ...gn, stumping in ship... ...el plants that rarely ...lican candidate. On ...t in St. Louis, where ...lding trades employ... ...n a hard-hat and ...upport, the Republi... ...r proclaimed, "The ...of organized labor ...ir leadership, 'We're ...hat we feel like doing ...ly is going to tell us

...er said that Patrick ...Carter's pollster, told ...abor political opera... ...k that, contrary to ...aims, Mr. Reagan is ...re of the union blue... ...an the 30 to 35 per... ...hat Richard Nixon ...od 1968. "The differ... ...arter is getting only ...od the rest is either ...looking for some...

...at the closer one gets ...y line, the harder the ...find it to sell Mr. ...even the ease in the ...sophisticated union ...are praised in the ...ign as the casebook ...ow an organization ...n. Kennedy is rally... ...feat Mr. Reagan.

...breakfast Thursday, ...r boomed out the ..."if we want to con... ...he Democratic Party represent the cause of hope and opportunity, we have no alternative. We've got to go out and elect the Democratic ticket — all the way from top to bottom."

This brought cheers, whistles and applause. But later, in Mr. Merkle's headquarters, UAW retirees never mentioned Mr. Carter as they called lists of members on behalf of Mr. Hertel. And at the local headquarters around Warren, the skepticism about Mr. Carter was high.

Cass Salerno, the Citizens Action Program coordinator for Local 909, representing workers at the General Motors transmission plant, said his membership had dropped from 4,000 to 2,300 before recent recalls brought it back to 3,200. "If we can get them to vote," he said, "there'll be a pretty good margin for Carter and [Vice President] Mondale. But that's going to be a big problem ... when we get layoffs, it makes a hard sell."

A Late Start

Nonetheless, mobilizing labor is a key element in the Carter campaign plan. It is a task to which Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall says he has devoted half his time since Labor Day and it brought him to a Meriden, Conn., Operating Engineers hall last Wednesday to rally 300 of the state's union leaders.

Mr. Marshall, whose popularity with labor is one of Mr. Carter's major — if unpublicized — assets in the campaign, told the unionists that "the Republican Party has been captured by some of the most anti-labor people in this country. They would roll back the gains, not just of the last three years, but of the past 50 years."

Although the propaganda may be the most strident the unions have used against anyone since their 1968 campaign to undercut George Wallace, the effort is starting late. Other big pro-Kennedy unions like the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and the American Federation of Teachers have joined the UAW in swinging over to Mr. Carter.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, is a southerner and partisan Democrat, with personal and political ties to Mr. Carter. He has the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education working hard for Mr. Carter and has intervened personally to keep other international unions in line.

Mr. Reagan has gotten endorsements from the National Maritime Union and the giant Teamsters Union (outside the AFL-CIO) but Michael Balzano, Mr. Reagan's labor adviser, said, "We would have had a couple more unions except their presidents really didn't want to do anything to embarrass Lane."

Mr. Carter suffered a serious defection when the International Association of Machinists, normally one of the most active AFL-CIO political units, decided to remain neutral after backing Sen. Kennedy in the primaries.

As a White House aide said: "Our problem is not dealing with labor and labor issues. Our problem is dealing with a very rough economic situation."

A rough economy is making it tough going for the labor politicians trying to sell Mr. Carter to the members.

Polls Show Slim 1976 Victory Margin in Jeopardy

Carter Struggles to Keep Afloat in Florida

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service

MIAMI — President Carter, who captured Florida's 17 electoral votes by a popular margin of 5 percent in 1976, has serious problems in the two places that provided that slim margin four years ago.

In conversations held throughout the state these last several days, Republicans spoke in tones of confidence, and the Democrats in voices of concern.

From Gov. Robert Graham on down, Democrats in and out of the campaign effort recognize a considerable slippage in the president's appeal in the northern tier of Florida and in populous and heavily-troubled Dade County. Together these vastly dissimilar areas provided Mr. Carter with almost all of the 166,469 votes by which he defeated Gerald Ford the last time.

Today, the question is whether Mr. Carter will slip just below the victory line, or find his footing at the point of a bare majority. The most recent Florida Newspapers Poll, two weeks old, showed Mr. Reagan ahead by 42 percent to 40 for Mr. Carter, with 7 percent for John Anderson, 1 percent for Libertarian Ed Clark and 10 percent of the voters undecided. The Republicans say that their own poll, about a week old, gives Mr. Reagan more of a spread than that, but they decline to quantify the distance. The Democrats say they have no recent poll.

Either way, the election is widely expected to be close, and it seems the outcome may be engineered at the two ends of the state.

Not Christian Enough

The northwestern Florida panhandle is a region sown with soybeans, peanuts, corn, wheat, military bases, beachside motels and evangelical Christians. There, the president faces a farming population that has suffered three years of failed crops, a group of fundamentalist churches to whom he seems not Christian enough, a sense of Southern identity that finds him not the Southerner he once was thought and more Republican headquarters than anyone remembers ever seeing before.

"We've got headquarters in counties that we've never had headquarters in before," said Bill Taylor, a Jacksonville insurance man and former chairman of the state Republican Party. L.E. Tommy Thomas, the Panama City Chevrolet dealer who is the state chairman of the Reagan-Bush campaign, predicted that his ticket would carry the panhandle by 65 percent.

In Milton, Fla., William Rosasco 3d, who is president of all the state Democratic county chairmen and therefore the man in charge of getting out the Democratic vote, conceded the various problems of disaffection in the panhandle. "Carter took the panhandle by 30,000 votes," he said. "But this time, I think we're going to be decided by one vote per precinct" in an area of roughly 1,000 precincts. "That's how close I think it's going to be."

Mr. Carter was the only Democrat in the last four elections to beat the Republican ticket in the old, conservative, industrial, maritime and insurance center of Jacksonville, and his victory was in large part due to the energetic recruitment of the black and labor votes, which are more substantial here than in any other population center in the state.

"The black vote is coming out," said Frank Hampton, a former city councilman and prominent force in the black business and political communities, "and Carter is going to get 95 percent of it."

But the focus of both campaigns this year is Dade County, where metropolitan Miami holds 700,000 votes, enough to make the difference in any statewide race.

Four years ago, it gave Mr. Carter a plurality of 91,000 votes, which, together with the totals from the panhandle and Jacksonville, formed 90 percent of his victory margin.

Miami with its sizeable black and Jewish populations, has always been the Democratic stronghold in a state full of registered Democrats who are closet Republicans. "Since 1948," Gov. Graham pointed out, "the Democrats have carried Florida only twice — so it's going to be an uphill and close election."

For perhaps the first time, Republicans here are talking aloud about the possibility of capturing Miami. Mr. Reagan aggressively courted the Jewish vote here and in Fort Lauderdale in a visit in late September.

Karen Nahoom, director of the Reagan-Bush campaign in Dade County, said: "We're getting a lot of calls from the Jewish community. They just can't vote for Carter. They're afraid to vote for Reagan, too. We think a lot of them just may not vote at all, and that will benefit us."

Congressman's PLO Ties Hot Issue in Illinois Race

By Paul Houston
Los Angeles Times Service

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The Arab-Israeli conflict has been transplanted in all its ferocity from the Middle East to a bitter, expensive and apparently close congressional battle on the Midwest prairie.

Veteran Republican Rep. Paul Findley is being castigated for his friendly contacts with Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Responding in large part to newspaper advertisements calling Mr. Findley "a practicing anti-Semite" who supports "Soviet-backed PLO terrorists," Jewish contributors nationally have poured more than $300,000 into the campaign of David Robinson, Rep. Findley's young Democratic challenger in Illinois' 20th district.

Although the 20th is regarded as a swing district, closely divided between Republicans and Democrats, Rep. Findley has been winning reelection there with little trouble since 1962.

Clear Concern

Though Rep. Findley has raised sums nearly equal to Mr. Robinson's — with $117,000 coming from business and professional political committees — the congressman is clearly concerned both personally and politically.

He told the Springfield Rotary Club recently that the charge of anti-Semitism, which he vigorously denied by citing his strong civil rights record, had "really cut me deeply."

Then, counterattacking on the issue for the first time, he contended that his two meetings with Mr. Arafat and his correspondence with the PLO Leader have the full backing of a rather prominent Jewish Democrat — Robert Strauss, formerly President Carter's Middle East negotiator and now the chairman of his re-election campaign.

Rep. Findley said that during his contacts with Mr. Arafat he had conferred frequently with Mr. Strauss about what they disclosed and had received hand-written notes from Mr. Strauss that "recognized the importance and value of correct communications with Mr. Arafat."

It is official administration policy not to deal with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist and drops its "terrorist" tactics. Nevertheless, Rep. Findley said, he got another endorsement of his contacts with Mr. Arafat from Mr. Strauss when he ran into him at the U.S. Capitol recently.

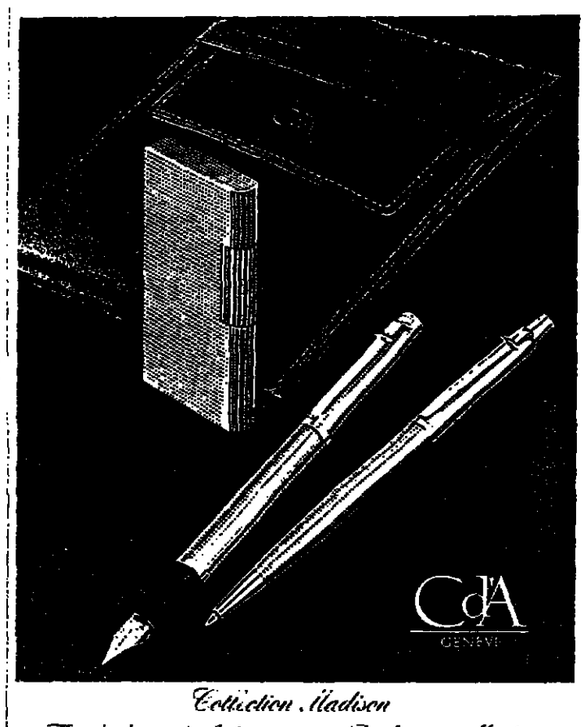
Must Compromise

Rep. Findley says he believes the only way to bring peace to the Middle East is to find a way to give Palestinians a homeland, and the only realistic way to solve that problem is to talk with the PLO.

"My experience so far leads me to believe there is room for compromise," he says. But he quickly adds, he "has never missed an opportunity ... to urge Mr. Arafat to drop terrorism."

Mr. Robinson says he believes Rep. Findley is "sincere but wrong" on the PLO contacts. "I wouldn't object as strenuously if he just stood up on the floor of Congress and said American foreign policy against the PLO is wrong. But he goes further than that. He's actively involved. He introduces PLO representatives around Washington," he said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Tuesday, October 21, 1980

Trifling With SALT

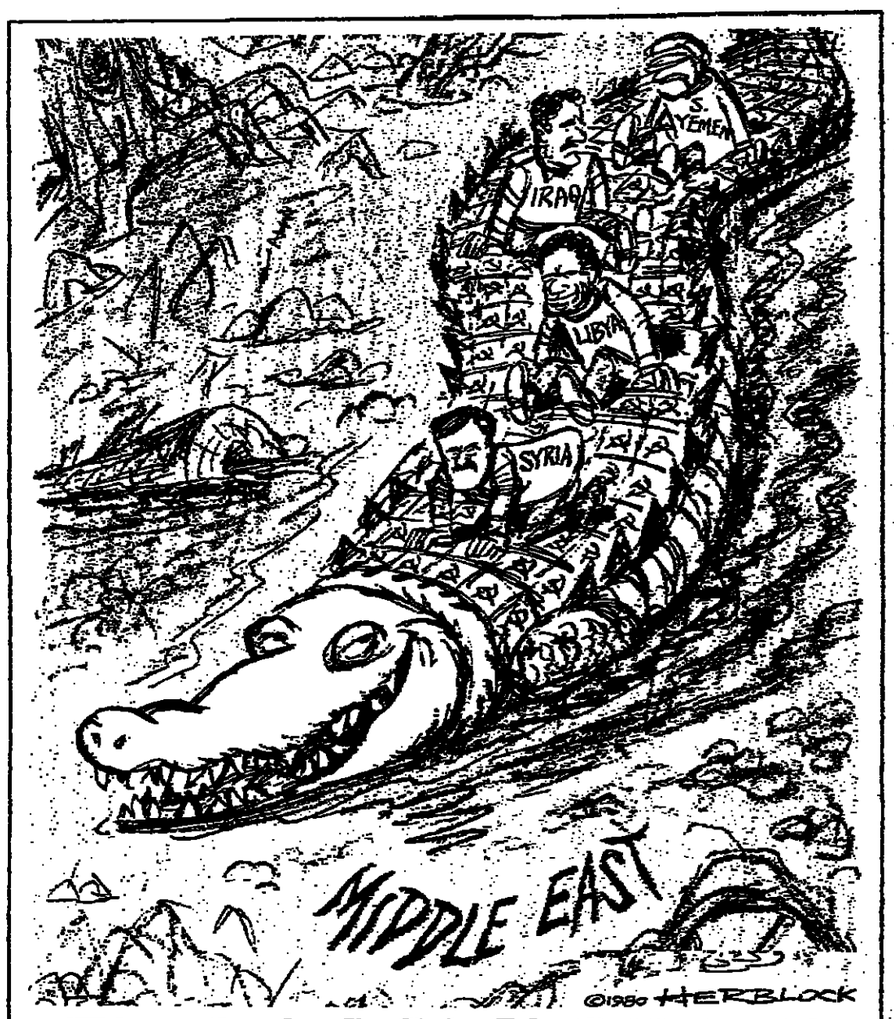
Let's clear away some of the nonsense from the so-called discussion of "war and peace" now under way between Messrs. Carter and Reagan as they scurry around scratching for votes. First of all, the fate of the world does not hang on the passage of the SALT-2 treaty in its current form. It is a marginal affair as to whether the United States would be better off with or without it. To listen to the candidates, one would think that either result, depending on which candidate you are, would produce Armageddon or lasting peace. Just to take an example from each side, with the president first: Who can guarantee that the Soviet Union won't cheat — as it has in the past on SALT-1 — if SALT-2 is ratified by the Senate? Can Mr. Carter produce persuasive evidence that the treaty is verifiable? And for Mr. Reagan, what good is the MX missile, which he says he favors, without a treaty that would keep Soviet warheads below the number needed to wipe out the MX system, no matter how imaginatively it is deployed?

We happen to think that the world would be better off by a bit with the SALT-2 treaty in effect. But that's not the main point. The real question is whether Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan is better equipped to preserve the peace. The present arguments, which do nothing to help voters make an independent judgment on the merits of either candidate's position, amount to a disgraceful trifling with what is indeed the major issue of the campaign. Which candidate is more likely to implement policies that lower rather than raise tensions: that promote rather than discourage arms control? Does either understand what motivates Soviet policy-makers? Which would be better at getting the Congress, the people and the U.S. allies to support his program?

It was mildly encouraging to hear Mr. Reagan speak of bipartisanship in his address to the nation Sunday night. Mr. Carter is sorely lacking in the ability to unite the American people behind his vision. In fact, there are many people who doubt he has a vision. But beyond that, with minor exceptions, Mr. Reagan's speech was a collection of vague generalities that would be about equally at home in the Democratic, Republican and Anderson platforms. His message lacked any suggestion of how he would accomplish all these highly desirable goals that he contends have eluded the incumbent. He talked to the people as if they were children, and his tone was that with a kiss on the forehead from daddy, everything would be all right. And he strove to leave the impression that Congress and the allies were pussycats who would roll over on command and that the Soviet Union is just a bully who would slink away if daddy went out in the street with his sleeves rolled up.

That is nonsense. If Mr. Reagan wants to demonstrate that he is less likely than the president to blunder and lead the United States into a war, he needs to prove that he commands the intricacies of U.S.-Soviet relations and global strategy. He has not done so. The last hope is the coming debate, if it is to be a debate as opposed to the charade that Mr. Reagan and Independent John Anderson participated in a couple of weeks ago. A real face-to-face confrontation is crucial for the undecided voters who will decide the election.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



'Welcome Aboard — I'm Glad to Take All of You for a Ride.

Observing Reagan On War and Peace

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — Traveling with Ronald Reagan, as I have just done for a few days, deepens the impression that he is a genuinely nice person: friendly, considerate, without malice. Up close, the genial politician of the television screen looks to be the real man.

He campaigned through the small towns and farms of central Illinois, and that was as easy as nostalgia. Those are his people, in a relatively unchanged United States. But the political reporters covering him, men and women of a very different generation and outlook, also spoke well of him as a person. They mentioned gestures of human concern and kindness.

All this bears on what has become a crucial political issue: Mr. Reagan's views on war and peace. He recognizes himself that public doubts about him on that score could deny him victory. At just about every campaign stop he says he is for peace — "I've been through four wars, and I don't want a fifth." And now he has given a major television address on the subject.

When Mr. Reagan talks about a nuclear arms race or military superiority, he is not personally scary. His manner is reassuring, and there may be more to it than manner. A thoughtful reporter who has watched him for a long time said:

"He has protective human feelings that I think would matter. Faced with the crisis, he really wouldn't want to press the button."

To that I would add that he gives no sign of being driven by the insecurities of a Richard Nixon or Henry Kissinger. I doubt that he would feel it necessary to prove his toughness by bombing people.

But there are other things that are not so reassuring about the prospect of a President Reagan directing U.S. defense and foreign policy. The same reporter who spoke of his protective human feelings, and other long-time observers who like him as a person, have deep concerns about how he would operate as president on these life-and-death questions.

No to Generals

To avoid war, presidents often have to say "no" to generals and to aggressive civilian strategists. That was Dwight Eisenhower's great contribution. As a former general, he knew how to appraise arguments for military action — and he could say no without worrying about being called weak. When his own advisers urged intervention in France's Indochina war, he had the strength to turn them down.

The confidence that a president needs to say no to risky and provocative adventures comes from a combination of knowledge and instinct. And on those two points there is reason for concern about Mr. Reagan. As measured by his public comments, he has little knowledge of foreign affairs, and his instinct is not on the side of restraint.

"Let's not delude ourselves," he said last June. "The Soviet Union underlies all the unrest that is going on." In a world beset by political conflicts of race and religion and economics and nationalism, that was a statement of staggering ignorance.

Superficial

The same simple-minded quality shows up frequently in his comments on the world. It is as if, during all the years he has been running for president, he had never taken the trouble to inform himself on foreign issues. People who have tried to plumb his views on sophisticated diplomatic questions have found it hard to get past a superficial statement that seems to reflect only limited briefing.

A man with so little personal knowledge of the world would be in serious danger of becoming the captive of his advisers. Mr. Reagan would not want to lead this country into war. But on a day-to-day basis he would almost have to defer to his advisers. And this administration, a group of hardliners, men who tend to think Russians are behind in all and who have constantly argued for more military spending to overcome alleged gaps.

As to instinct, Mr. Reagan has repeatedly shown that his instinct is militarily. When North Korea seized the Pueblo, he spoke of threatening a military response unless the ship was released "within six hours." This year he has suggested the possibility of blockading Cuba as a response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. What happens if the Russians challenge the blockade? He does not say.

The real question is not whether a president would want to push the button. The question is whether a president would avoid confrontations, in Cuba or elsewhere, that could escalate into nuclear war.

The concern about his knowledge and instincts is most profound when it comes to arms control. Any president faces enormous pressures from the military and from the weapons laboratories to build new nuclear weapons systems. He can resist only if he is committed to the effort for arms control and if he has information from independent, skeptical sources. Mr. Reagan does not seem to know any scientists on the other side of weapons development. Yet he has been consistently a leader in the strategic arms agreements negotiated by Republican and Democratic presidents.

"The one card that's been missing in these negotiations has been the possibility of an arms race," he said recently. In his television address he spoke of how "to avoid an arms race." His language was careful. But the record is not reassuring.

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Instability of the Mideast

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is a change to find a war motivated by mere greed and communal hatred. It is a change from wars caused by ideology and a malign idealism. Idealistic and ideological wars have a way of going on until everyone and everything is sucked into the horror. The cause is too grand to admit compromise. But Iraq attacked Iran because it wants territorial revision, control over the Shatt al-Arab waterway, and because the secular government of Iraq's President Saddam Hussein, a Sunni Moslem, fears radical Iranian influence over that very large part of Iraq's population which is Shiite. Put down the Ayatollah Khomeini's militant Shiism in Iran, bring secular government back to Tehran, and Iraq would be a safer place.

It would be safer, that is, for President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi wing of the Ba'ath party, the Arab Socialist Party, whose rival factions rule both Syria and Iraq. The secular "Arab awakening" of the last 50 years was very different from the Islamic renaissance now preached by both the Ayatollah Khomeini and Lybia's Col. Moamer Qadhafi. The latter is intolerant, zealot; in the proper meaning of the word, it is reactionary; but it also has popular roots and much popular appeal.

Secret Societies

The other, the Arab movement, originated in secret societies under the Ottoman Empire and among intellectuals, including the Christian Arabs of Lebanon. It has sought political unification of the Arabic-speaking countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Arabia as a means to the modernization of Arab society. It has always meant to be a progressive force. Its members saw Arab unity as historical and cultural, rather than primarily religious. The Christians, who included major figures in the movement, had to have a secular Arab nation or they were lost. The (Protestant) American University of Beirut was, from its start in the 1860s, the single most important institution in the Arab awakening, publishing its books and fostering the revival of classical Arabic. But one sign that the Arab movement now has run out of time is that Lebanon's Christians now have retreated into a siege state of their own, tacitly allied with Israel, the Arab area abandoned.

These people were Westernizers, greatly influenced by Western ideas. The ideological origins of the Ba'ath party can be traced in part to the West and to France. The Ba'ath regimes which survive today in Iraq and Syria are really all that is left of the Westernizing style of Arab revival. Lebanon is in political ruins. But Syria and Iraq are not a great deal better, both practicing a politics of coups d'etat, dictatorship, and repression. Certainly the progressive dreams of young Arab officers in the Ottoman army at the beginning of the century, and of the intellectuals in Beirut, Damascus, and Baghdad between the wars, now are in ruins.

Inevitable?

So perhaps Islamic revivalism now is inevitable — a popular, reactionary, movement among the masses, anti-Western, succeeding to the failure of the secular progressives — Socialists, Westernizers, intellectuals, writers. President Saddam Hussein obviously fears that this is so; and thus he has perhaps really gone to war against an idea, after all.

The lesson for the West is how terribly far we are from any kind of lasting stability in the Arab Middle East. Every nation there ripens for an upheaval. Every regime is weak, when confronted with the destructive forces loose in the area. As the Western interest in the region is primarily to defend access to oil, policy inevitably is a conservative policy. But this is extremely difficult to carry out because foreigners, and foreign programs, cannot make a society in drastic unrest more stable, more at peace with itself.

One cause of the instability is the very shock of the Western presence. Thus a Western policy which consists in support for the conservative governments of the region — King Khaled's in Saudi Arabia, King Hussein's in Jordan, President Sadat's in Egypt — runs the danger of actually undermining them.

Useful Purpose

Political support for these governments, or strategic support, can serve a useful purpose; it is in any case inevitable. But political and military interventions, the foreign presence, should be kept to the minimum, rather than maximized — as now is the trend. This is a lesson the U.S. government seems incapable of learning. The very size of the U.S. presence in Egypt today is itself the biggest single threat to the political objective that U.S. aid is meant to achieve in that country. The gravest threat to Saudi Arabian stability comes from the existence of a foreign community grossly disproportionate to the country's Saudi population.

There is an ultimate nexus of interests between the oil-producing Middle Eastern states, even the most radical ones, and the Western nations. They need to sell their oil, and to buy industrial plant and consumer goods in return. The West needs the oil and can supply the goods. The Soviet Union and its allies cannot do this, on the scale and in the quality wanted.

The aim of Western policy should be the cool contractual relationship, the promotion of a shared interest, the detached commercial exchange, not the enthusiastic political and aid involvement. With that, the strategic problem posed by the Soviet Union in the region would become easier to manage.

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A Major Shift by Iran

A major shift in Iran's approach to the hostage question has now been confirmed by Iranian Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie. Speaking at a news conference, he indicated that Iran has already been essentially satisfied in the matter of its demand for an official U.S. apology — this had previously been considered perhaps the central hang-up. Instead, he put the emphasis of Iranian concern on the month-old war with Iraq. If the United States were to remove its AWACS airwarning planes from Saudi Arabia, to prevent Jordan from supporting Iraq and to cut back its fleet in the Indian Ocean, he said, Iran would be encouraged to release the hostages.

It is, of course, unthinkable that the United States should jump to satisfy these new Iranian demands, or hints, or whatever they are. The Khomeini regime cannot be allowed to take over the direction of U.S. foreign policy. It is almost too obvious to say. Not just since the Iran-Iraq war but for many months, however, U.S. officials have felt that if the regime in Tehran could place the hostages in a context of the interests of the Iranian state, rather than using them as a pawn in the internal struggles of the Iranian revolution, the prospects for their release would improve. That Mr. Rajaie, an Islamic fundamentalist, now approaches the hostages in a national context is notable. His insistence that the Iranian parliament is currently concerned with the hostage issue and actually has the authority to deal with it is, if untested, welcome.

Secretary of State Muskie has responded with appropriate care. He observed that Mr. Rajaie, in citing the AWACS planes and Jordan, was expressing concern but not establishing new conditions for the hostages' release. Underlining the fact that the United States cannot allow Iran to dictate the terms of U.S. relations with third countries, he said that the administration was pursuing the U.S. national interest in providing Saudi Arabia, "a friend," with strictly defensive equipment and that the administration had done what it could to make clear to Jordan, "a sovereign state," that no nation should act to widen or prolong the war. Whether the United States might resume the supply of spare parts and arms to Iran, Mr. Muskie said, could be raised only, if at all, in a negotiation of a sort that Iran has yet to invite. Meanwhile, he noted, as though to convey to both sides that a negotiated end to the war remains possible, Iraq says its only war aim is to resolve the question of disputed territory.

The administration, it seems, is trying to do what is necessary to reclaim the hostages without tipping excessively toward Iran or Iraq in the war or otherwise impairing the national interest. Mr. Muskie was calm and level-headed in what he said and that is what it will take.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Big Brother

Last month, when Unesco opened a big meeting in Belgrade with an item on the international media at the top of its agenda, we warned of the risks of setting up an International Big Brother in terms that some of our readers found intemperate. We plead guilty as charged: we were intemperate. The trouble is, we perhaps were not intemperate enough. For the Unesco conference has since charged ahead in a way that confirms the darkest apprehensions of those who feared that the Communist-Third World bloc and the Unesco secretariat would do everything they could to institutionalize restraints on a free press. What is happening at Belgrade could turn out to be even worse than the pessimists anticipated.

The Unesco general conference, according to news reports, is proceeding to put into place as much of the "new world information and communication order" as it can muster the votes for. This "order" does to ideas roughly what the "new international economic order" does to the global economy: It asserts that ideas and information are a political commodity properly subject to the definition, redistribution and manipulation of a one-nation one-vote legislative process. That ideas and information have a life of their own and need to be allowed to flow without constriction by the advocates of political and ideological orthodoxy is anathema to most of the folks at Unesco. Their new "order" would amount to order, imposed and policed by them. Unesco is said to be ready to anoint itself as arbiter of world communications, to establish standards for "responsible" reporting, to set up an international "code of ethics" and some form of "international protection" for journalists, and so on.

Well, it is sometimes said, humor them: Let the Third World ideologues who enjoy this sort of thing play with their theories and codes; meanwhile, life goes on. That approach is not just patronizing; it will have baleful practical consequences. Unesco itself may not be able to enforce its strictures, but it emboldens and legitimizes those in member countries who wish to use national means to police ideas within their borders and to control international communications. The United States and other countries committed to the Unesco charter's purpose of the free flow of ideas — and surely some in the Third World understand this well — should have no truck with any of the proposed new controls. Unesco's authority to lay down the political law in communications cannot even be acknowledged. Its dreadful handiwork should be opposed — and opposed hard.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Politics of Sleaze

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A thesis put forward in this space over the past four years has been that Jimmy Carter believes it to be right and proper for his family, friends and associates to use their proximity to him to enrich themselves.

Let us count the ways:

(1) When it was revealed here in 1976 that Saudi Arabia had retained the services of Carter pollster Patrick Caddell for $80,000 a year, Candidate Carter stated: "I do not see anything wrong or improper about Mr. Caddell serving Saudi Arabia or other nations in the Middle East." Others did; after great anguish, Mr. Carter's pollster had to give up his Saudi client.

Bailed Out

(2) When best friend Bert Lance's financial house of cards collapsed, Mr. Carter first sought an exemption from divestiture requirements, then entertained Bert at the White House, and then made certain his friend kept a diplomatic passport to impress rich Arabs who ultimately bailed him out. Throughout the years of exposed improprieties, and after a hung jury had voted 10-2 for Mr. Lance's conviction on two felony counts, Mr. Carter never acknowledged the slightest wrongdoing, but would only keep repeating "Bert — I'm proud of you."

(3) Time magazine recently reported that the president's youngest son, Jeff, 27, a salesman for a computer company, had traveled to the Philippines, and told the press in that haven for human rights that "my father does not believe what is written about the Philippines." Jeff Carter was rewarded with a $210,000 contract directly from Dictatrix Imelda Marcos. Shrugged a White House spokesman: "Members of the president's family have to make a living."

(4) Skipping over sister Ruth Carter Stapleton, whose prayers were heard and Mideast travel bills paid by a promoter eager for Arab oil business, we see the pattern repeated by the most famous exploiter of closeness to Mr. Carter, brother Billy.

After enhancing his brother's value to the Libyans by employing him as an unnecessary diplomatic middleman, Mr. Carter admitted he was fully informed in April of his brother's attempt to parlay White House access into a multimillion dollar oil deal. What did the president then do? He did absolutely nothing to stop the illegal lobbying, except to approve a tip to his brother that the intelligence agencies had become aware of his unlawful dealings.

Again — through all the admitted law-breaking, and the admitted lying by the attorney general, and the "severe criticism" by the Senate — Mr. Carter insisted there were "no significant improprieties." (At Justice, as expected, Michael Shaheen of the Office of Professional Irresponsibility has caved in to political pressure and will not administer his wrist slap until after Election Day.)

(5) The most brazen effort by the president to line the pockets of his Georgia friends was revealed here last week. On Jan. 11, 1978, Mr. Carter personally put in a call to Iranian Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi to request assistance for his two fishing buddies, who were en route next day to Iran to broker some lucrative contracts.

Two Cronies

The two Carter cronies — Carlton Hicks, an optometrist, and James Bishop, a lawyer — were staying at the White House on the night Mr. Carter made his unprecedented pitch. The Iranians, of course, responded: Mr. Carter's fishing buddies were granted an audience with the shah, and a meeting with Iran's naval commander. Iranians say that Carter's semi-emissaries tried to snatch dredging contracts from a ten-based U.S. firm on behalf of a Dutch firm — all with an intervention from the president of the United States.

A public benumbed by the previous peculations of Sleazeball let pass this latest abuse of White House influence, which was more serious than the Sherman Adams call in behalf of Bernard Goldfine. The White House stonewalling as usual, claims that the president knew nothing of his cronies' business activities. But upon their return from the Middle East on Jan. 21, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Bishop went on a St. Simons Island weekend fishing trip with President Carter. We are asked to believe that the subject of the results of their Iranian endeavor never came up in those long days spent on a boat together.

CIA Payment

Here is a fresh disclosure: Mr. Hicks and Mr. Bishop were dispatched to Jordan on one of the shah's planes and met King Hussein. Some say they returned laden with valuable gifts. Thus, part of a CIA payment to an Arab potentate probably came back as income to Mr. Carter's pals.

To all but those who will not see, this repeated pattern of Carter corruption proves the original thesis: that Mr. Carter sees no impropriety in using White House power to enrich those close to him. Instead of outrage, the public reaction is resignation: with the crowd, sleaziness is both expected and tolerated.

But the commercial exploitation of closeness to the president, with his acquiescence and encouragement — is sometimes illegal and always unethical. Mr. Carter has shown he thinks otherwise. We are now coming to the point of deciding whether or not to endure this rebirth of Harding-era corruption.

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Letters

Iraq and the Press

John Kifner's article "Iraq War Against Press Leaves Real One Uncovered" (IHT, Oct. 17) does a great disservice to the press and undermines a brave attempt by a Third World country to accord foreign journalists all the facilities at its disposal at time of war. It has been remarked that this is the first experiment made by any country in the area to invite foreign correspondents to the field of military warfare. After all, Iran has not done anything of the kind. As was mentioned, more than 300 reporters availed themselves of the freedom and facilities given to them by Iraq.

There are hundreds more waiting for visas. A small provincial Iraqi town like Basra has not the facilities to cope with all these people in time of peace let alone in time of war. Nevertheless, generous services and amenities were secured for the guests.

When at war, all countries impose some consorship. Yet so minimal has Iraqi censorship been that important military secrets related to locations of armor and aircraft were freely reported by the visiting correspondents. Some measure of understanding and tolerance is therefore expected of the foreign press lest this unique Middle East experiment should end up in disenchantment on both sides.

Mr. Kifner is far from the truth in saying that reporters were not allowed in the front lines, and were not briefed by the commanders. May we refer him to the various reports published here including Robert Fisk's dispatches in The Times and Maj. General Fursdon's in the Daily Telegraph in which he mentioned how the Iraqi commander produced his map and discussed with him his impending operations? Television networks in many countries have also shown direct military encounters, sometimes of breath-taking quality.

Of course this is war, and in war everybody should expect some shortcomings. After all, this is what journalists say about their own work all the time.

SA'A AL BAZZAZ,
Press Counselor,
Embassy of Iraq.
London.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 21, 1905

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — A most touching incident in connection with Mr. Roosevelt's Southern trip occurred last evening when the presidential train arrived here. Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, widow of the great Confederate general, came to pay her respects, with the stately and charming courtesy for which Southern women are noted, and which Mrs. Jackson possesses to an exceptional degree. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the deepest pleasure at being welcomed by one of the most beloved women of the South. She had not intended to leave the train, as the stop at Charlotte was only half and hour, but she accepted Mrs. Jackson's invitation to visit her mansion.

Fifty Years Ago
October 21, 1930

LONDON — The colonial office tonight issued a "statement of policy" regarding Palestine, in which the principles embodied in the mandate are restated. It has become evident that this declaration will not settle the controversy between Jews and Arabs that has raged ever since the disturbance in the Holy Land in August last year. Immediately after the publication of the colonial statement, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency and of the Zionist organization, resigned both positions as a protest, insisting that the declaration "denies the rights and sterilizes the hopes of the Jewish people in regard to a national home in Palestine."

INTERNATIONAL
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Some Question Parts of Zia's Campaign

mization Gaining Ground in Pakistan

chael T. Kaufman
York Times Service

BAD, Pakistan — The "Islamization" that is ll aspects of Pakistani g described by some of es as essential therapy long-standing national entity.

are not Moslems, what second-rate Indians'" neral and worldly Paki- al, who like many Paki- lectuals worries about Islamization campaign uthizes with its overall

enter of the puritan ef- sident Mohammed Zia ho unlike most of his fel- ry officers has always pious and observant raying five times a day. rview in Islamabad be- g on a trip to the United declared that "the prin- slam, which are meant rs to come, are as good gressive society as they years ago."

president's instigation the teachings of the ve already been incor- o the laws of the land. le, Gen. Zia has institu- *zakat*, a tax on wealth ditionally been collect- l religious leaders for to the poor. Now, for e in any Moslem coun-

try, the levies are being taken by the government on a countrywide basis and then turned over to local charitable committees.

Consumption of alcohol has been banned. Drinking is punished by flogging. Other Koranic punishments such as the cutting off of hands for robbery have also been adopted but have yet to be carried out. In commerce and finance, a system of interest-free banking is being introduced in keeping with traditional denunciations of using money to make money.

Furthermore, an Islamic Ideology Council, appointed by the government, is reviewing almost all the laws of the country to determine whether they are "repugnant to the spirit of Islam." Family law, elections and business dealings are all being reviewed in this light. In some respects the puritan movement goes beyond the practices of Saudi Arabia or Iran.

But what makes the situation even more dramatic is that Pakistan, unlike Saudi Arabia or Iran, has had a significant tradition of modernism reflected by scientific inquiry and technological adaptation.

Pakistan has produced Nobel laureates in the sciences. Since its birth as a nation in 1947, women as well as men have excelled in higher education. While some groups have traditionally kept their women in the isolation of *purdah*, there has always been a well-entrenched sector of the society that was committed to those values of growth, education, individualism and progress that have gained shape since the French Revolution.

'Close to Islam'

Gen. Zia believes that, although Islam remains paramount, certain modern institutions can be absorbed in a healthy synthesis. He has said several times that he wishes to restore democratic rule and that he favors some form of parliamentary representation.

"What we would like is democracy as close to Islam as possible," he said recently. In Pakistan, he went on, democracy has been prostituted in the past and political candidates and leaders were men of little or no probity.

He said that Islam was "a way of life that professes democracy to the hilt, because an Arab is not superior to the non-Arab and none of you is superior to the other but the one who is nearer to God, who is holier." He has talked of the need to devise some system under which candidates for office would be selected for their piety, holiness and honesty rather than for their ambition.

Mohammad Munir, the retired chief justice of Pakistan, argues that the forms of Islam advocated by Gen. Zia are not only inimical to progress and scientific inquiry but also corruptions of true Islamic ideals. In a book titled "From Jinnah to Zia," Mr. Munir asserted that the greatest growth and spread of Islam came when it was an adaptive movement encouraging free inquiry.

Open Attack

"The Koran constantly urges Moslems to study nature, to investigate things to find out for themselves the order with which God has created the universe, but knowledge has no limits," the jurist wrote.

"Now if you subordinate the acquisition of knowledge to any ideology, political, economic or religious, you reduce the field of knowledge to what the ideology teaches you, because the ideology has to run through a groove or a defined channel and does not let you get out of it," Mr. Munir said in his book, which is a rare open attack on the policy of Islamization.

Much more common are private expressions of dissatisfaction with specific parts of the Islamization package. One banker complained, for example, that because businesses have to close on Friday, the Moslem sabbath, he loses opportunities in world markets.

An economist said that the interest-free banking system, which in theory will have businesses offering equity in exchange for loans, does not mesh with a world system. "Does the government intend to shop for credits from foreign lenders by offering equity in our sovereignty?" he asked.

Meanwhile, several Western-educated men grumble about risking lashes for a shot of whiskey. More men are shedding Western clothes in favor of the traditional baggy trousers. More people are taking part in prayers. More courses are being taught in Urdu than in English. *Sharia*, or Koranic courts, are gaining jurisdiction. National identity seems to be growing. Orthodoxy dispels schizoid ambiguities, and it also leaves nonconformists in jeopardy.

n Festival
d by Riot, Accidents

e Associated Press

LHI — Three weekend ns left at least 74 per- and two others were ting that marred cele- the Hindu Dussehra nbolizing the triumph evil.

religious procession set hat left two dead and d in Malipur village, f New Delhi. The trou- when Moslems object- procession celebrating

5 persons were killed injured when a truck to a crowd of people stumed actors recreate the gods of good and ur.

accident, nine per- cilled and 32 injured k carrying an idol of Durga overturned in n persons were killed 0 injured in a head-on in Uttar Pradesh. A on one bus and it the path of a second

Japan Ruling Party To Reappoint Suzuki

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki is to be reappointed president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and thereby remain premier for two more years, the party announced during the weekend.

Mr. Suzuki, 69, became leader of the party in July after the death of former Premier Masayoshi Ohira in June. He has been filling the remainder of Ohira's term and is to be reappointed at the party convention scheduled for Nov. 27.



Associated Press

The staff of the 40th Infantry Division of the California Army National Guard monitors the progress of a computer battle.

U.S. Army Reservists Win Computer War With East

The Associated Press

FORT IRWIN, Calif. — Reserve troops from four states have repulsed a "Warsaw Pact" army on the California desert in what was believed to be the largest computerized war game ever played, officials said.

More than 1,200 soldiers and officers took part in the Computer Assisted Map Maneuver Simulation held Saturday and Sunday at this installation 150 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

There was no marching, crawling in trenches or bombing of enemy positions. The entire attack existed as messages of troop movements relayed from 30 outposts to a central computer. The computer was used to sift and analyze information, just as it would be in a genuine battle, said Maj. Arthur Evans of the 40th Infantry Division of the California Army National Guard.

At headquarters, the battle was played out on a 30-by-10-foot horizontal board representing West Germany, Maj. Evans said. He described it as a "mind-boggling chess match."

Personnel around the board took the parts of forward observers, scouting parties and artillery spotters, and recorded aerial and satellite information.

As the battle progressed, the computer kept score of losses and gains. "Finally, the aggressor momentum was checked and this particular battle ended," Maj. Evans said.

The "Warsaw Pact" forces, wearing uniforms of East European nations, were played by the 75th Maneuver Area Command of the U.S. Army Reserve from Houston, Texas.

In addition to the California Army National Guard, reserve units from Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico participated.

Maj. Evans said a conventional field exercise would have taken many weeks, and would have involved some 20,000 reservists and officers.

Ship Deserted Off Spain

The Associated Press

SANTANDER, Spain — A Greek ship, the Skyria Hope, carrying a cargo of liquid gas, was abandoned by its crew of 25 about 60 miles from here after developing a leak that put it in danger of sinking, port authorities said Sunday.

Opposes Party Endorsement of Eanes

Soares Temporarily Quits As Portugal Socialist Chief

The Associated Press

LISBON — Mario Soares, the former premier of Portugal, has temporarily resigned as leader of the Socialist Party in anger over the party's decision to support the re-election of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Mr. Soares' announcement was made Sunday at the end of a heated, 20-hour session of the party's national commission, which voted to continue the endorsement of Gen. Eanes' candidacy. Antonio Macedo, the party president, is to take over Mr. Soares' functions as secretary-general during Mr. Soares' absence, which is expected to last until the presidential election, scheduled for Dec. 7.

Only three days earlier Mr. Soares, a 55-year-old Lisbon lawyer who maintained the Portuguese Socialist colors in exile before the collapse of the dictatorship on April 25, 1974, had appeared to have been reconciled with the 45-year-old soldier-president.

Sources close to both men said that a private lunch at Gen. Eanes' Belem Palace on Thursday concluded with an easing of frayed tempers after a less-than-friendly start. The Socialist leader was reported at week's end to have defended the president against angry party officials.

Change of Mind

But by Saturday and the start of the national commission's marathon weekend session, Mr. Soares had changed his mind and had formally withdrawn his personal support for the president.

Mr. Soares became premier in April, 1976, by virtue of the Socialist plurality in legislative elections. His minority Socialist Cabinet fell in December, 1977, and he formed a coalition Cabinet with the conservative Center Democrats the next month. But this coalition fell apart in late July, 1978, when the Center Democrats demanded that Mr. Soares fire his agriculture minister and tone down his government's socialist policies. He refused and the conservatives withdrew their support, leaving the Socialists without a majority.

Gen. Eanes, reportedly astonished that Mr. Soares did not immediately submit his resignation, removed Mr. Soares from office. After a two-week impasse, he named Alfredo Nobre de Costa, a political independent, as premier-designate. But Mr. Nobre de Costa's Cabinet of technocrats fell the following month, in September, 1978, prompting Gen. Eanes to turn to Carlos Mota Pinto, a nonaligned law professor, whose government lasted until June, 1979.

Maria se Lourdes Pintassilgo was then appointed as caretaker premier and served until the elections of Dec. 2, when the center-right Democratic Alliance of Francisco Sa Carneiro won a bare majority, gaining 128 of the 250 seats in the National Assembly. The Socialists received just 27 percent of the vote and 74 seats. Mr. Sa Carneiro's government was re-elected earlier this month, gaining six seats in the process.

Behind the recent split of the Socialist Party lay remarks by Gen. Eanes at a press conference last Tuesday when the chief executive, under fire from Mr. Carneiro's coalition, sought to fend off charges that he has favored the Portuguese left.

Keeping His Distance

In a maneuver clearly aimed at wooing backers of Mr. Sa Carneiro who might be disenchanted with the government's presidential candidate, Gen. Antonio Soares Carneiro, Gen. Eanes distanced himself from both the pro-Soviet Communists and Mr. Soares' Socialists.

"My separation from the Portuguese Communist Party is complete," he said, "be it Eurocommunist, Stalinist or Leninist."

Countering government claims that he allowed himself to be too closely associated with the Socialists during recent parliamentary campaigning, the president reminded reporters of his July, 1978, dismissal of Mr. Soares as premier.

"If I were a president of the Socialist Party, would I ever have dismissed Mario Soares?" Gen. Eanes asked.

He also noted his refusal in 1979 to permit formation of a coalition government between the Socialists and the breakaway liberal Social Democrats. The Social Democrat group, later part of the Socialists' electoral front, had not formally become a party at the time.



Keystone

Mario Soares

S. Africans Said To Begin New Namibia Talks

The Associated Press

PRETORIA — South African officials are going into a new round of talks about South-West Africa determined to break the stalemate in the disputed territory, informed sources say.

The sources say the South African government would even be receptive to all-party talks sponsored by the United Nations.

During the weekend, a UN mission headed by Brian Urquhart, undersecretary-general for special political affairs, arrived in Pretoria for a week of talks with government officials and local representatives of political groups in the territory.

South-West Africa (Namibia) was a German colony that South Africa occupied during World War I. The League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate over the territory in 1920. The United Nations canceled the mandate in 1965, but South Africa refused to pull out.

In January, 1979, South Africa and the United Nations reached virtual agreement on a program to lead the territory to independence. The accord fell apart because of what South Africans saw as UN bias toward SWAPO (the South-West Africa People's Organization), a guerrilla group that has been fighting South African rule in the territory. SWAPO has been recognized by the United Nations as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

2 More Eruptions On U.S. Volcano

The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, Wash. — Mount St. Helens on Saturday confirmed scientists' predictions that it is still far from inactive, with its fourth and fifth eruptions in less than 48 hours. There were no reports of injuries or damage.

A half-hour mid-day eruption Saturday, which threw steam and ash 25,000 feet into the air, was followed two hours later by what a Federal Emergency Management Agency spokeswoman described as a three-minute "toot." Winds wafted ash from both eruptions toward north-central Oregon.

The latest series has been the longest eruptive period since the May 18 blast that killed 34 persons and left 28 missing and presumed dead, according to the University of Washington Geophysics Center in Seattle.

Politics of S

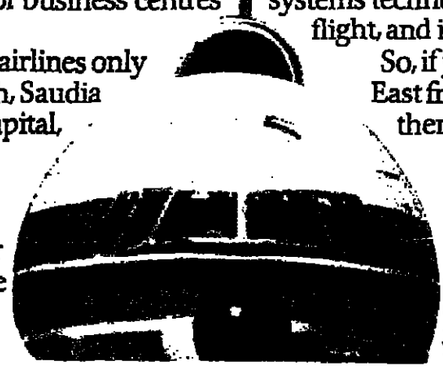
Tribune



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PARIS	2	7	5
FRANKFURT	1	5	3
GENEVA	–	4	2
ROME	3	7	4
ATHENS	1	5	3

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Kenya Expresses Annoyance at the U.S. Over Military Agreement With Somalia

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — An agreement for the United States to arm Somalia in return for use of military and port facilities by American forces has come under sharp criticism in Kenya, one of Washington's staunchest allies in black Africa.

This is despite Kenyan support for the global purpose of the U.S. policy — to provide for rapid military deployment in the Indian Ocean region in the event of crises such as the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Like Somalia, Kenya has signed an agreement allowing U.S. forces to use Kenyan air bases and seaports. In return, Kenya is to receive doubled U.S. economic and food aid amounting to about $50 million.

The problem for President Daniel Arap Moi is that application of the U.S. policy in East Africa will result in $40-million worth of American arms during the next two years going to Somalia, which lays claim to Kenya's vast northern frontier district. Officials fear this could lead to a resumption of warfare in the area, which comprises about a third of Kenya's 225,000 square miles.

Safeguards Sought

From the U.S. point of view, the overall strategy of containing possible Soviet encroachment in the region outweighs the contentious local issue in the Horn of Africa.

Washington has sought to build safeguards into the agreement with Somalia by prohibiting use of the weapons in neighboring countries, but that gives scant reassurance to Kenya.

"We don't trust them," a well-informed Kenyan source said. "We know our neighbors. As soon as the weapons are delivered, they'll be in the Ogaden," the southeastern third of Ethiopia that is also claimed by Somalia.

Ethiopia, supported by about 12,000 Cuban soldiers, drove the Somalis out of the Ogaden in 1978, but the conflict in the barren desert resumed again this year. Somalia and Kenya also engaged in a sporadic four-year war in the mid-1960s and there have been continued outbursts despite a 1967 peace accord.

Kenya fears that Somali military failures against the Ethiopians, who have received between $1 billion and $2 billion in Soviet arms during the last three years, will cause the Somalis to turn their attention westward to Kenya.

Capitalist Bastion

Kenya, a bastion of capitalism in a continent leaning toward socialism, has concentrated on development and done little until recent years to expand its military forces since gaining independence from Britain 17 years ago.

Three years ago, at the peak of the Ogaden war, Kenya turned to the United States to buy 12 F-5 fighter-bombers. It is also buying 32 attack helicopters.

Informed that the U.S. deal with Somalia includes anti-aircraft missiles, a Kenyan source said sardonically: "That makes it very interesting. You supply us with the planes and the Somalis with equipment to shoot them down."

Unlike Ethiopia, which has launched a diplomatic offensive against the U.S. deal with Somalia, Kenya has not criticized the United States publicly, but officials say Washington is well aware of Kenya's unhappiness.

'Greater Somalia'

A government statement last month expressed "great concern" about the Ogaden fighting and said peace and good-neighborly relations "have been rendered impracticable by the continued state of war forced upon the region by Somalia's policy of 'greater Somalia.'"

This is a reference to Mogadishu's longstanding policy that all Somali-speaking people should be united under one government, meaning it claims hundreds of thousands of square miles in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, the former French colony at the mouth of the Red Sea. Kenyan officials say Somalia would not need weapons if it abondoned its territorial claims.

One difficulty in evaluating the impact of the U.S. agreements to use facilities in Kenya and Somalia, as well as another with Oman near the entrance to the Gulf, is that few details have been made public.

In Kenya it means use of Mombasa, 2,700 miles from the Gulf, by the expanded U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean for re-supply and as a liberty port for sailors. In addition, U.S. cargo and troop-carrying planes will be allowed to land at Kenyan air bases.

Mobile Forces

The United States has gained similar rights at Mogadishu and Berbera, 300 miles west of the Gulf, where the Russians established an air and port facility before they abandoned Somalia for Ethiopia in 1977. Berbera is 117 miles from the Ethiopian border. The United States reportedly plans to improve the facilities in this country and Somalia.

It is likely that the United States eventually will seek to station mobile forces in the area.

Somalia maintains that none of its regular military forces have crossed the Ethiopian or Kenyan borders and that the fighting is carried out by guerrillas of the Somali-supported Western Somalia Liberation Forces.

It would be a rare Kenyan or Ethiopian who would believe that, however.

A House of Representatives subcommittee, approving the first $20 million in arms sales to Somalia, laid down the condition that no equipment would be delivered before "verified assurance" was given that no Somali regular forces remained in the Ogaden.

Kenyan sources say it is impossible to give such an assurance since Somalis not wearing uniforms could not be identified as soldiers. Likewise, they say it would be impossible to prevent the arms from being used outside Somalia.

For Kenya, there is another dimension to the problem of U.S. arms assistance to Somalia. It can *hardly afford to move more of its* 12,000-member army to its eastern border to face Somalia — a country with five times as many soldiers and a wider range of military equipment.

Only Kenya's short border with Sudan is peaceful. Raiders are increasingly coming across the Tanzanian, Ugandan and Ethiopian borders. President Moi recently moved a battalion to the west to guard the Ugandan frontier.

Kenya also has ideological difficulties with Marxist Ethiopia and Socialist Tanzania, which wields great influence in Uganda because of the presence there of 10,000 Tanzanian troops.

"We are surrounded by hostile neighbors," a Kenyan said. "Somalia is just the most hostile."

U.S. Northwest Escapes Fallout

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The U.S. Pacific Northwest apparently escaped any fallout from a cloud of radioactive debris that passed over Washington and lower British Columbia, according to U.S. officials who conducted air quality tests here.

The cloud, which moved over the area Sunday, carried particles from a nuclear detonation Thursday in China.

The radioactive matter was not expected to pose any health threat to those in its path, officials said. The debris, traveling east at an altitude of 30,000 to 40,000 feet, was expected to take two days to pass across the northern United States, arriving at the East Coast early Tuesday.



Associated Press

NAZIS ATTACKED — Nazis try to shield themselves from rocks, eggs, tomatoes and other missiles thrown by about 2,500 demonstrators who were protesting a Nazi rally Sunday in Evanston, Ill. The Nazis retreated under a police escort and several protesters were arrested.

Obituaries

Edwin Way Teale, U.S. Nature Writer

United Press International

NORWICH, Conn. — Edwin Way Teale, 81, a naturalist, illustrator and photographer who won the Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction in 1966, died Saturday.

Mr. Teale also won the Burroughs Medal for outstanding nature writing for his book "Near Horizons" in 1943. He had lived in Hampton, Conn. Mr. Teale, a native of Joliet, Ill., won the Pulitzer for "Wandering Through Winter," the last of a series of four books he did on naturalist lore connected with the seasons.

The series took 100,000 miles of traveling and two decades to complete. The other three books were "North with the Spring," "Autumn Across America" and Journey into Summer."

He was a former president of the New York Entomological Society, Thoreau Society and American Nature Study Society and a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and American Association of the Advancement of Science.

His other books included "The Book of Gliders," "The Lost Woods," "Boy's Book of Photography," "Circle of the Seasons" and "Insect Friends." He was also the subject of a biography, "Of Nature, Time and Teale," written by Edward Dodd Jr.

Pope Rejects Offer By Cardinal to Retire

Reuters

VIENNA — Pope John Paul II has rejected a resignation offer by Vienna Cardinal Franz Koenig, 75, a Catholic Church spokesman said Monday.

Cardinal Koenig has been archbishop of Vienna since 1956. According to Vatican guidelines, bishops are supposed to offer their resignation when they reach 75, but the pope can reject the offer at his discretion.

Lady Isobel Barnett

LEICESTER, England (UPI) — Lady Isobel Barnett, 62, one of Britain's best known television stars during the long run of the game show, "What's My Line," was found dead in her bathtub Monday, four days after being convicted of shoplifting a can of tuna fish and a carton of cream. An autopsy was scheduled to determine the cause of death.

Lady Barnett had maintained she was innocent of the charge for which she was fined £75 ($180).

Lessing Lanham Engelking

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y. (AP) — Lessing Lanham Engelking, 77, a city editor and editorial writer for the former New York Herald Tribune, died Sunday. Mr. Engelking, a native of Peters, Texas, was employed by the Herald Tribune for 39 years. After the newspaper closed, he joined the public relations department of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. He retired in 1978.

James H. Moscrip

ATHERTON, Calif. (UPI) — James H. Moscrip, 67, a two-time All American end for Stanford in the 1930s, died last weekend of a heart attack.

James F. Andrews

FAIRWAY, Kan. (UPI) — James F. Andrews, 44, co-founder and editor of Universal Press Syndicate, died Sunday of a heart attack. He had been hospitalized for treatment of pneumonia, a spokesman for the syndicate said.

Mr. Andrews founded the syndicate with John McMeel in 1970 and served as chairman of the board.

U.S. Parachutist Killed

The Associated Press

AYER, Mass. — A Wellesley College student was killed Sunday when her parachute failed to open during a sports club jump at Fort Devens. U.S. Army officials said Monday that they were investigating the death of Bonnie Gresham, 21, to determine if the parachute failure was due to human or mechanical error.

Student Exchange Vehicle

Lack of Funds Said to Curb Fulbright Program Growth

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government program for international educational exchange, the Fulbright program, has not been getting enough American funding for expansion in recent years, officials concerned with its administration claim.

The program was described as spread too thinly among 120 countries. In fiscal 1980 the United States and other countries provided $41.5 million. In real terms this is 60 percent of the 1965 level.

Officials of the U.S. International Communications Agency, which administers the exchange program, government budget managers, academics and foreign directors of national commissions in participating countries, met here to review the 34-year-old program originally sponsored by Sen. William Fulbright, D.-Ark.

Major Vehicle

The Fulbright program has been a major vehicle for exchange of students, professors and researchers between the United States and the rest of the world, including the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and China. The purpose of the exchange, according to the original Fulbright Act, is to promote "mutual understanding."

Since 1946 the program has sent 45,000 Americans to foreign countries and brought 85,000 foreign students, teachers and scholars to the United States under grants financed by the United States and, in some cases, foreign governments.

In West Germany, for instance, where the largest number of U.S. students are sent under the program, 75 percent of the cost is paid by the local government.

But the Fulbright program, originally financed by the sale of surplus war property abroad after World War II, has been given no real increase in funds since 1968, when congressional appropriations became the financing base. In the last 10 years 30 countries have been added to the exchange program, according to International Communication Agency figures.

Rose Hayden, chief of the communication agency office dealing with educational and cultural-exchange policy, said that the Soviet Union, West Germany and France spent a much larger share of their budgets on educational exchange than the United States.

John Lenczowski, a lecturer on Soviet affairs at the University of Maryland and a legislative assistant to Rep. James Courter, R.-N.J., said, "Procter & Gamble spends more money on its annual advertising for soap than the budget last year for the United States International Communication Agency." The agency's budget is $440 million.

Best Use of Funds

The meeting set up a task force to study how the available funds should best be used, with the main issue being concentration in selected countries rather than dispersion in many countries.

The conferees agreed in informal discussion that the exchange program would not return to the level of financing it enjoyed in the mid-1960s unless the White House assigned it a higher priority in the budget.

Dr. Ulrich Littmann, who studied at Ohio University as a Fulbright scholar and who is now executive director of the Fulbright Commission in West Germany, said that his government supported most of the cost of the program because West German political leaders "believe there is a basic need to maintain an understanding of why Americans think as they do."

A tendency toward greater sharing of costs by countries such as Turkey, Brazil and Nigeria, as well as Western Europe, has raised the foreign level from $1.5 million to $8 million in the last 10 years.

Geneva Envoys Reach First Arms Ban in 50 Years

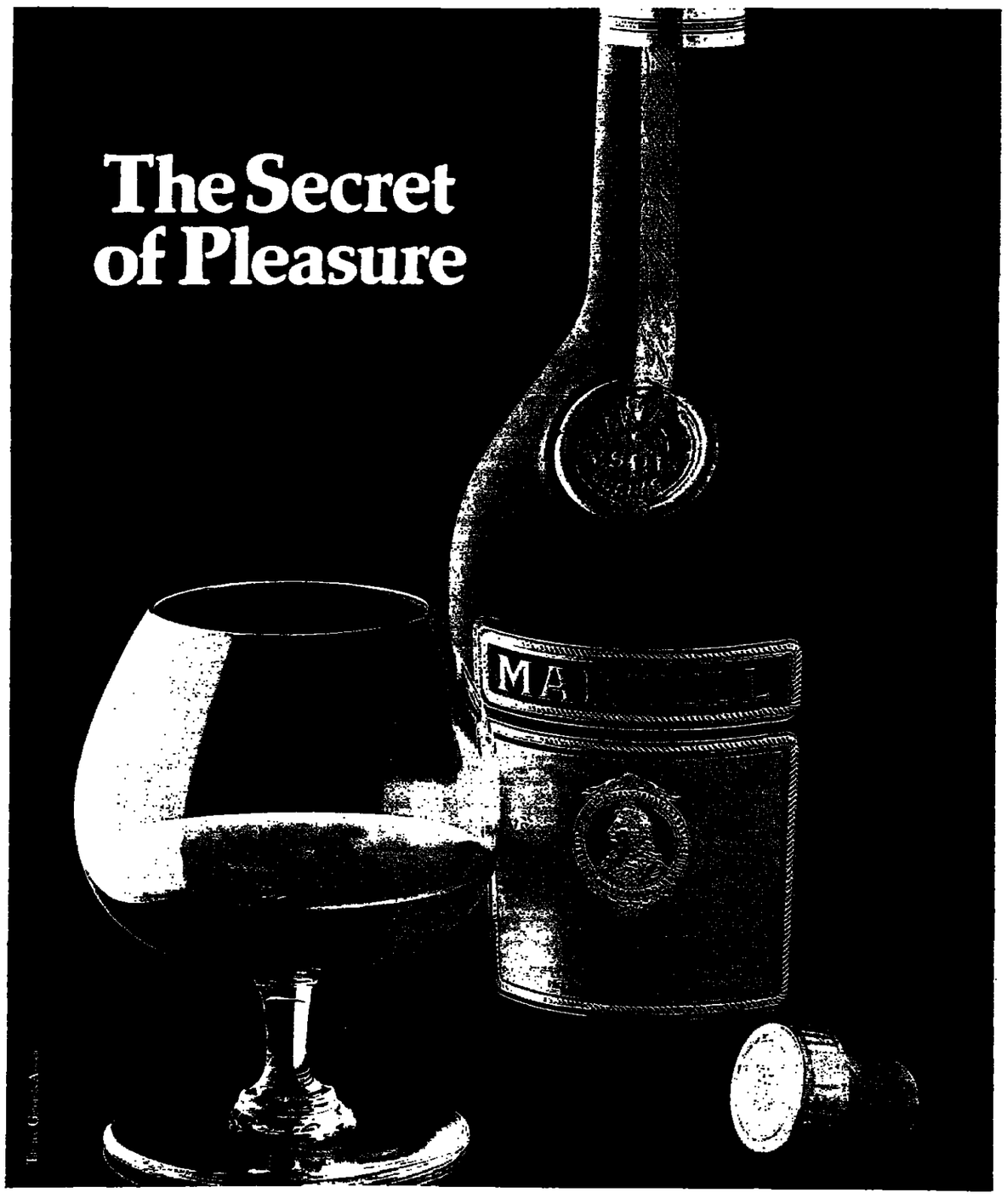
Reuters

GENEVA — Diplomats from 40 countries have achieved the first ban on conventional weapons in more than 50 years by agreeing to outlaw firebomb attacks against civilians under a UN accord worked out in Geneva this month.

The agreement also tightens existing rules on use of land mines and booby traps in war, which several countries called a modest advance in international law.

"This is actually a major achievement in disarmament negotiations," a Western delegate said. "It has taken place quite independently of nuclear arms control negotiations."

If endorsed by the General Assembly and ratified by at least 20 governments, the pact would mark the first restriction on conventional weapons since a Geneva protocol in 1925 banned the poison gas that was used in World War I.



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Afghanistan (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Africa, ex-comm. (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Africa, others (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Algeria (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Austria	Sch.	2,300.00	1,150.00	635.00
Bahrain (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Belgium	B.Fr.	4,640.00	2,320.00	1,280.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Canada (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Cyprus (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	748.00	374.00	208.00
Egypt (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	612.00	306.00	170.00
France	F.F.	612.00	306.00	170.00
Germany	D.M.	324.00	162.00	90.00
Great Britain	£St.	46.00	23.00	12.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00
Hungary (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Iran (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Iraq (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Iceland (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Ireland	£Ir.	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Italy	Lire	108,000.00	54,000.00	30,000.00
Kuwait (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Lebanon (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Libya (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,640.00	2,320.00	1,280.00
Malagasy (air)	$	225.00	112.50	62.00
Malta (air)	$	172.00	86.50	48.00
Mexico (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Morocco (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Netherlands	$	344.00	172.00	94.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	672.00	336.00	186.00
Pakistan (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Poland (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Polynesia, French (air)	$	225.00	112.50	62.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00
Rumania (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
South America (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	10,800.00	5,400.00	3,000.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	612.00	306.00	170.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Tunisia (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Turkey (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
U.A.R. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Zaire (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Other Eur. Countr. (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00

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ra in Paris

rdanus': Design Flaws verwhelm the Singers

ly David Stevens
rnational Herald Tribune

— For the first new pro- ion of his regime, the Par- s new head man, Bernard layed a long shot with a f "Dardanus," Jean-Phi- meau's fifth major stage l one that with fleeting ex- has not been heard from han two centuries.

hing else, the revival of *edie lyrique* showed that with the 300th anniver- is birth only three years ld still be the center of a brouhaha. Not so much oser, actually, but the di- signer team of Jorge La- l Max Bignens, whose alization brought a rich f boos and catcalls when k their bows after the erformance.

avelli and Bignens, who a responsible for some of a's most daring and suc- roductions in recent sea- d their work cut out. nvested "Dardanus" with his most vivid and dra- sic — indeed, he rewrote vely and Raymond Lep- conducted, drew on mu- oth versions for this revi- the libretto is an intract- mash of mythology, fan- aroque intrigue

ous, a son of Jupiter, and ve one another, although is inconveniently at war beloved's father, who in es his daughter to marry Antenor. All consult the Ismenor to help straight- eir affairs. Dardanus is but with intercession us he slays a monster. e life of his rival, who nounces his claim to

s designed a single set, g the stage into a huge studded with rows of divided at times by slid- parent panels. In this "box of illusions," La- nized scenes that ranged fective (the scene of nd his deputies, with its severity), to stylistically (Dardanus' dream th fantastic birds flying machinery cancelled out rs in modern tights), to ous (an inflatable plastic meant to represent the

was some splendid sing- tle stylistic unity among the cast. Jose van Dam was an Ismenor of stunning vocal authority, immobilized by the staging but a towering figure by vocal means alone. Frederica von Stade was a touching Iphise, although she did not seem entirely at home with the music. Michael Devlin was the sternly bellicose Antenor, Christiane Eda-Pierre radiant as Venus, and Jean-Philippe Courtis an effective Teucer on last-minute notice. In the title part, Georges Gautier sang valiantly and with dramatic sensitivity, but not yet with certainty of style or poise.

Leppard conducted with evident feeling for Rameau's rhythmic vigor, but had his hands full keeping the chorus with him.



Max Bignens' design for the Paris Opera production of Rameau's "Dardanus."

Media

Covering Fashions: Truth May Make You Absent

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At the rate of six fashion shows a day, 9 a.m. until 9 p.m., every day for a week, the feet swell, the mind boggles, the eyes glaze, there comes a time in a reporter's life when the best thing that could happen would be to skip a collection.

But most of us are too devoted or nutty or both simply to walk out. The lucky ones are those who miss a beat because they are thrown out. Mind you, nobody actually grabs them by the scruff of the necks and throws them out. But they are not asked back.

Hebe Dorsey, who wrote a story in July saying that Marc Bohan and Jacques Rouet planned to leave Dior, was barred from the Dior showing Monday. Dior disputed the story, saying that Bohan would continue to be the artistic director of Dior under his existing contract and that Rouet "remains the president and general manager of the company."

Some reporters seem to be thrown out more often than others. The latter are invariably green with envy when they hear of it and wonder how it can be done. Such was a dejected Associated Press reporter who remarked recently: "It's never happened to me. Maybe I haven't been at it long enough." Here is a do-it-youself press kit.

Remember that some houses have shorter fuses than others. Among the surefire ones I'd put Givenchy, Dior and Saint Laurent. The safest and easiest way to be thrown out is to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. If you think it works in courtrooms, wait and see what it does in fashion houses.

Try describing what you see. A French reporter who got stuck behind a column at Dior's described the column. Out he went — for good. A reporter from Le Figaro wrote that Givenchy dressed the richest women in the world and that since rich people like to keep a low-profile, Givenchy kept making the same dresses over and over. Out she went too.

The British have probably the highest eviction ratings.

One journalist from the Sunday Telegraph was banned by Saint Laurent for saying who's up and who's down on the fashion scale. Guess where she put Saint Laurent. After a couple of seasons, she was back, only to be thrown out again. This time because she did not write anything.

Another, from the Daily Telegraph, was thrown out of Saint Laurent because of a book she was writing. She was commissioned for a book on the world's 20 best designers. So the publisher called every one of them, and of course, they were delighted and wined and dined the reporter.

All but Saint Laurent. Pierre Berge, Saint Laurent's manager and image-maker, hemmed and hawed and finally said he resented that reporter's lumping the great Yves with nobodies — Americans yet. Berge said, "How dare you you even consider Yves as an equal of Halston and Calvin Klein."

So, she never got anywhere near Saint Laurent. Needless to say, she went ahead and wrote the book, including the chapter on le Grand Yves. But then the Lagerfeld chapter may have helped. It opened: "At the moment, there are three influential designers in Paris. Kenzo, Saint Laurent and Lagerfeld. Right now, Lagerfeld seems to be ahead," or words to that effect.

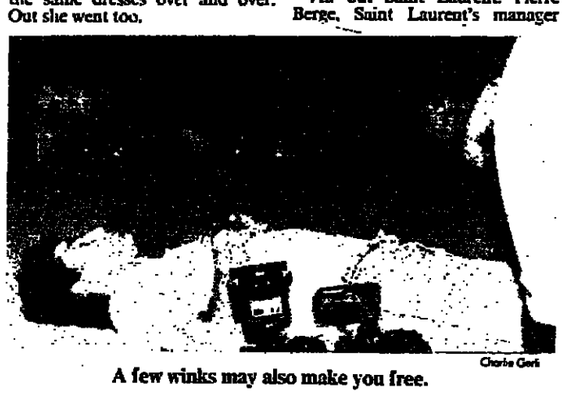
"And when you think," that reporter said, " that I was the first British journalist to interview Saint Laurent, when, as an infant, he was made head designer at Dior's. My paper flew me over. We gave him a whole page. Not to mention the fact that we only have 5 million readers."

No Clue to Power

The wire service reporters suffer because the French have no idea of the power they represent. However, one Associated Press friend made it some years back. She was called in and severely dressed down by Givenchy. Le Grand Hubert, as Women's Wear Daily affectionately calls him, told her "How dare you criticize my collection." (She had not criticized anything; she had simply said that a model walked out with her hands sticking out of a cape, as if she was handcuffed, which happened to be accurate.) "How dare you," he repeated, "just look at the way you are dressed."

If all else fails, try doing something drastic, such as arriving in an ambulance. That happend to a German journalist, an old-timer who simply could not bear to let the Italian season pass him by. So he jumped out of his hospital bed to make it to the Armani show — only to be thrown out by a public relations man terrified that he might drop dead in mid-show.

The German survived and is doing the rounds again. Meanwhile at Armani, the PR man is shaking his head and moaning "We'll be apologizing forever."



A few winks may also make you free.

Waverley Root

Prying Out the Story of the Oyster

THE LARGEST heap of seashells in the world may well be the one in Denmark which measures 984 feet long, 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep. It dates from Neolithic times, the most numerous shells in it are those of oysters, and the oysters are on the average larger than those we know today. No doubt prehistoric man was less efficient at dredging than we are. He missed more oysters the first time round, permitting them to attain venerable age and stately size, to be scooped up later by another wave of Stone Age food gatherers.

These were wild oysters. There is no evidence that any attempt was made to cultivate them at this northernmost limit of the great natural reef of oysters which then stretched unbroken from Scandinavia down the Atlantic coast of Europe and along the northern shore of the Mediterranean to Greece.

What happened there (but not as early as the Stone Ages) might be called cultivation if we grant an indulgent definition to that term. Aristotle tells us that fishermen at Rhodes, noticing that young oysters attached themselves to pieces of broken pottery in the water and thrived on them, threw shards into the sea to encourage the shellfish to grow and multiply. He also wrote of oyster raising "as now practiced," reporting that "fishermen on the island of Chios took some oysters at Pyrrha, on the island of Lesbos, and moved them to another place in the sea where the waters formed a current; the oysters fattened greatly, but did not reproduce at all, although they remained there a long time."

Horizontal Method

Whether these Greek activities qualify as oyster cultivation or not, they at least exemplified the basis for one of the two chief processes used by oyster farmers today — the *horizontal* method. This consists in giving young oysters firm support on the sea bottom to which they can cling while they feed. The Greeks supplied pottery shards; we use plastic tiles.

The oyster was already an old story for the Greeks in the time of Aristotle (384-322 B.C.). You are no doubt familiar with the anecdote that Aristides the Just scratched his own name on an oyster shell being used as a ballot to vote for his banishment at the request of an illiterate countryman who did not recognize him and whose only grievance was that he was tired of hearing him called "the Just." This has informed all of us that oyster shells were so used in ancient Athens and also that our word "ostracism" stems from this practice (Greek: *ostraka*, oyster). This is supposed to have happened in 482 B.C. It is unlikely that Aristides scratched his name on an oyster shell; by that date it should have been a piece of broken pottery; but as this substitute for the shell had usurped its name as well as its function.

Most writers disallow the claim of the Greeks to have been the first deliberate oyster farmers and award this title to the Romans, since the oldest cultivated oyster beds in the world (unless the Chinese had some earlier, which is dubious) are those of Taranto, on the south coast of Italy. Taranto was part of Great Greece, founded by Spartans about 708 B.C. Some authorities think oysters were cultivated there as long ago as 500 B.C., in which case it would have been Greeks who did it. Others think that oysters were not raised there until the Romans took over.

Whenever Taranto started raising oysters, and whoever raised them, they were produced there by the other of the two main processes — the vertical method. They were allowed to collect on branches lowered into the water from overhead frames; this is essentially the method used there today.

Roman Ratings

The Romans of the first century B.C. thought the oysters of Lake Lucrinus the best they had, those of Taranto second, and those of Monte Circeo, which were wild, third. If Taranto was the first place where oysters were not simply gathered, but cultivated, Lake Lucrinus, on the coast just south of Naples, was the first where they were commercialized on a large scale, as Pliny tells us.

The man who exploited the Lucrinus oysters was Sergius Orata (one might be attempted to translate his name, liberally, as Sergius the Spellbinder), whose talent for publicity seems to have accounted for the estimate that Lucrinus oysters were the best. One source dates him at 500 B.C., another at 250 B.C., but he must actually have lived in the first century B.C., for he was the same Sergius Orata who installed the heating system used in the baths of Pompeii.

Having imported baby oysters from Taranto and established them in Lake Lucrinus, Sergius Orata expanded his operations so extensively that an action was brought against him for encroaching on the public domain.

If I am forced to move my oyster beds," he blustered, "I will keep on raising oysters at Lucrinus even if I have to grow them on the rooftops." Matters were somehow arranged, and Orata or his successors (the chronology is unclear) were still producing these shellfish there in 37 B.C., when Marcus Vispanius Agrippa started building in Lucrinus warships which would subsequently be engaged in the battle of Actium. He had the unfortunate idea of getting more water into Lucrinus by drilling a tunnel to connect it with Lake Avernus — *avernus*, birdless, for the sulfurous fumes which arose from it (this whole region was, and is, volcanically active) discourage bird life. The sulfur which Avernus poured into Lucrinus killed the oysters.

Lucrinus was seeded with oysters again after it had recovered, but was destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1538; the remains of both Lucrinus and Avernus are now holes in the seabed. Oysters were then placed instead in the neighboring Lake Fusaro, which was not a very promising site either, if we may judge from the name the ancient Romans had given it — Palus Acherusia, the Infernal Swamp. Sulfur killed off all these oysters in 1853, but the lake was obstinately reseeded until another such disaster in this century.

The ancient Romans were nothing if not slaves to fashion, including fashions in food. Each time they came upon a new type of oyster, they developed a fad around it. When they moved into southern Gaul, they decided that the best oysters were those found on the coast between the Pyrenees and Narbonne. Moving north, they came upon the oysters of Burdigala (Bordeaux) and promptly promoted them to first place. Germanicus, brother of the Emperor Tiberius, is said to have been accustomed to tossing down a few hundred of them before dinner to work up an appetite. Three centuries later the poet Ausonius, perhaps not quite impartially, since he was a native of the Bordelais, devoted an entire poem to what he called "the best of all, nurslings of the Medoc ocean . . . which have brought the name of Bordeaux to the tables of the Caesars . . . After them — very far after — come the oysters of Marseilles. There are also admirers of the oysters of Breton waters and of those found on the Vendeen coast."

There were indeed. When these tasty oysters of colder waters were found they displaced in their turn, Ausonius dissenting, those of Bordeaux in the favor of Romans. Then Britain was reached, and English oysters became of course the new passion of Romans. The Gulf of Baiae was seeded with oysters from Camulodunum (now Colchester, where an annual oyster festival is still held.

"Poor Britons!" said Sallust. "There is some good in them after all. They have produced an oyster."

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Arts Agenda

ZURICH — Birgit Keil will dance the title part in "Giselle," the first production of the Zurich Ballet's season, which will have its first performance on Oct. 25. Heinz Spoerli, ballet director in Basel, will choreograph the work, Toni Businger will be the designer, and Andre Prosser will conduct. Performances are also scheduled Oct. 29, 31, Nov. 2, 12, 13, 14, 19, 23, 27, 29 and 30.

Music

rinetist Tony Scott's Long Voyage in Jazz Jungle

Michael Zwerin
national Herald Tribune

— Tony Scott is an unpublicity agent for jazz. about the old days is d with a torrent of cluding Irv Kluger, Kenim, Dick Katz and Roy like a fan reciting rosters all teams from now deballparks.

is one of those curious icians whose work const wholly of solid naked Whitney Balliett wrote ew Yorker. "He is a pied d pied pipers of good indispensable."

pels with a packet of phosome of which he took, ones of Mahalia Jackie Parker and Billie Holgood-looking woman he iting for him on a Medi- island, and his two Nina and Monica. e copies of posters an- '40s jazz concerts featurlie Parker, Ben Webster, Catlett, Bud Powell, J.J. and himself (admission reaches into the disorder ise and pulls out the manhis book, "Jazzman's Di- pages unnumbered and quence. The book deals joys, and the slings and a long voyage (he is 59 lives in Rome) in the jazz

Out of Fashion

ks like a sort of bebop n with his black boots, tard and white fur-lined vest, which does not e a solid spare tire. His haven. Stroking his long, Manchu beard, he talks as the clarinet — an instruof fashion at the moment ten abrasive but always e and swinging torrents. body once asked me how ell jazz when I heard it. I 'Do you know what an looks like?' It's that sime. Jazz is a certain kind of t comes out of the black e. Don't ask me how the Sicilian immigrant came music. Same way Marion started singing white usic I suppose. I wish I born black. I'm not even sure I fit my own definition of jazz.

"But I've always been accepted by the black musicians. I was Billie Holiday's friend, Art Tatum was kind to me, and I would give Charlie Parker my last five dollars if he asked me for money — even if my lights were off. He'd always pay me back. He told me I could sit in with his band anytime. Once when I came to hear him without my horn, he said: 'Hey, T, what are you waiting for, an engraved invitation?'

"Meeting Bird was like meeting Jesus. I was certainly his disciple. The way I feel about Bird and Lady Day is that they came from another planet, like Einstein. They had greater capacity than we do, the ability to receive more than we can receive. I call them black gods.

"I was number one clarinet on all the important polls for five straight years in the fifties. Manny Sachs of RCA offered me a $150,000 contract to form a big band in 1955. He said: 'We're going to make Tony Scott's name known in every household in America.' All I could think of was soap and how I was going to have to play white music with white musicians for white audiences and I said no, thanks. My friends all said I was nuts but I wanted to live like a gypsy. Anyway, you can't be a nun during the day and a whore at night.

"Then Bird, Billie, Tatum and Lester Young all died and I had to get out of New York. It was too hard there. I went to Japan in 1959. I was the first jazz musician to come there while he was still number one.

"I traveled around the East for five years. But by then I was married, my wife was pregnant, my mother was getting old and I had slipped to number eight on the polls so I went back home.

"I came to Europe in 1970. I always liked to travel around and that is one reason I suppose I'm not on the festival circuits. People have kind of forgot about Tony Scott. I would like to be plugged into festivals. I'm doing okay, you understand, but I could use a little more work. Mostly, I live off the royalties of my record 'Music for Zen Meditation,' which has sold 150,000 copies so far.

"I like to play, but not too much. I like to be near my children, that's why I stay in Rome. I think they need to be near their father and I need to be near them, that's sure. My kids are so groovy — they can sing [Billy Strayhorn's complicated ballad] 'Lush Life,' with all the right melody and words. Very few people can do that any more.

"I decided a long time ago I would rather be a jazz musician than rich and famous. I had the chance to sell out, but I didn't. I've never regreted that. Then the clarinet died so we now understand that Tony Scott isn't going to make it."

Tony Scott, Club Saint-Germain, 13 Rue Saint-Benoit, Paris 6, through Oct.26.

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Citibank, N.A.
Avenue de Tervuren 249
P.O. Box 7
B-1150 Brussels, Belgium

Citibank, N.A.
Herengracht 545-549
Postbus 2055-1000
CB Amsterdam, Netherlands

Citibank, N.A.
60 Avenue des Champs Elysees
BP 738-08
75361 Paris Cedex 08, France

Citibank, N.A.
Piazza della Republica 2
Casella Postale 4076
20121 Milan, Italy

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
37 Rue Notre Dame
Luxembourg-ville, Luxembourg

October 21, 1980

Gulf & Western International N.V.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 9 Tuesday, October 21, 1980

SINESS NEWS BRIEFS

labrator Sees Improved 1980 Results

Reuters

TON, N.H. — Wheelabrator-Frye has reported that it expects nings to exceed year-ago levels. The company, which earlier improved results for the first nine months of 1980, earned $43 or $3.72 a share, on revenues of $947 million in 1979.
abrator noted that the 1980 figures did not include results from which the company is in the process of acquiring.

a Establishes Target for Oil Output

Reuters

OW — The Soviet Union expects to produce 610 million metric rude oil and gas condensate next year, 4 million tons more than s target, according to Radio Moscow.
gure, the equivalent of about 12.2 million barrels a day, was the ial word on the prospects for oil production next year. In the t months of this year, 400 million tons were produced. Foreign aid the 1980 target of 606 million tons — down from the origi- t of 640 million tons — would probably be met, but with diffi-

IA has predicted that Soviet oil production will level off and drop during the 1980s. This forecast has been disputed by Sovi- lists, although they warned of increasing difficulties and costs in g oil from the remote swamps of western Siberia.

bishi Electric Predicts Lower Profits

Reuters

O — Mitsubishi Electric has announced that its pre-tax profit in alf year ended last month is believed to have fallen to about 22 n ($105.6 million) from 23.08 billion yen ($110.5 million) a year llowing poor sales of its air conditioners.
timated figure is down about 14 percent from the preceding six the first six-month decline in five years. The company is expect- ort its first half-year results early next week.
bishi said that sales of air conditioners fell about 20 percent same 1979 period due to a cold summer, which more than offset l sales of color television sets, videotape recorders and semicon-

ns Consortium Wins Egyptian Contract

Reuters

CH — A consortium led by Siemens of West Germany has won worth 600 million Deutsche marks ($326 million) to extend elephone system, a spokesman said.
d the other main participants in the consortium are Siemens of and Thomson-CSF. The contract forms part of a $1.8-billion, program announced in September, 1979, to rehabilitate and he telephone network.

rmott Planning Joint Synfuels Venture

AP-Dow Jones

ORLEANS — After its failed attempt to take over Pullman, ott, Inc. has announced it will soon be forming a joint venture ther company to give it a foothold in the $20-billion synthetic ket.
nningham, McDermott's chairman and chief executive officer, elaborate on the plans, except to say that an announcement expected "in the next couple of weeks." He said that McDer- s got to have synfuels" to become a complete energy-services and to smooth the ups and downs in its earnings.
now we've got two legs of a three-legged stool," Mr. Cunning- "Synfuels is a big market and we need it to broaden our base."

irm and Renault to Produce Robots

Reuters

NAPOLIS — Ransburg Corp. has announced joint venture and reements with a subsidiary of Renault to establish a U.S.-based to manufacture a line of advanced industrial robots.
new company, Cybotech, 51 percent is owned by Ransburg and it by the Renault subsidiary. Ransburg said that Renault has more than $15 million in the development of industrial robots ast six years.

omeo Plans Expansion of U.S. Market

United Press International

ORK — Alfa Romeo apparently is gearing up to join the vasion of the U.S. auto market with the introduction of at least igh performance specialty cars.
anco Bellandi, executive vice president of the firm and chair- lfa Romeo's U.S. operation, said that his firm, as part of a 10- , will give more emphasis to the development of a market in the ates.
llandi said that he expected U.S. sales volume to increase to 00 units annually during the 1982-1984 period, up from the 000 units. The new cars, presently slated for introduction to the market in the next three to four years, will be high quality, oduction sports models.

France, Mindful of Growing EEC, Exploits Last Frontier

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

TOULOUSE, France — "A kind of French Texas," is how President Valery Giscard d'Estaing described France's huge, backward southwest region last year when he launched a 10-year plan to develop it.

The comparison evokes the region's underexploited resources — which include all France's known oil and gas reserves, made more precious by the Iranian-Iraqi war — as well as the Machiavellian political calculations behind the Paris government's seemingly altruistic decision to exploit them more fully. But the parallel stops there. The French script for developing its last frontier assigns the lead role not to pioneering individual entrepreneurs, but to powerful government bureaucracies in Paris.

Ever since Colbert and Richelieu went around the country in the 17th century, planting factories in strategic spots, French governments have considered it their right and duty to mold the country's economy down to the smallest detail. More recently, as successive governments have struggled to transform what was until World War II primarily an agricultural country, development of the backward rural provinces — "le desert Francais," as they are called — has become something of a national obsession.

At the Paris headquarters of the Delegation pour l'Amenagement du Territoire, France's regional development authority, sharp-minded young technocrats shuffle new towns, roads and factories around the map with religious zeal. All the while, they talk a strange language in which cities have "vocations" that "irradiate" the surrounding countryside, while new businesses are deftly "implanted along the great axes of tomorrow."

Down in Toulouse, where the development authority has set up an advance headquarters, Jacques Ouin, the official in charge, says the government was bound to turn its industrializing efforts to the area sooner or later because it is one of the largest tracts of underdeveloped land left in Western Europe. Yet no one doubts that the timing of the plan, as well as its scope, were essentially political decisions.

Like other European leaders, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wants to consolidate democracy in Spain and Portugal by bringing them into the Common Market. But he also wants to be re-elected next spring, and Common Market enlargement is opposed by farmers and small industrialists in southwestern France who fear they will be swamped by cheap wine, produce and manufactured goods from Spain.

The southwest development plan is thus first and foremost the price the French government must pay for Common Market expansion. Even so, opposition is so strong that the president was forced to put the Spanish membership negotiations on ice until after the French elections. Moreover, the plan's 10-year life is seen by many as a pointer to the transition period France will press for before Spain is admitted to full membership. No doubt the government also hopes that its new demonstration of interest in the southwest will woo voters. This will not be easy, however. Historically, the southwest has been a center of opposition to the centralizing power of Paris, be it monarchist, imperial or republican.

Development officials complain that this ingrained distrust of Paris hampers their task today. "Everything we do is greeted with skepticism," said one. "The mood is a grudging wait and see," a local newspaper editor said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has proposed a three-pronged drive to promote what he has called "a new kind of economic growth" respectful of the environment. During the plan's first five years, the government has promised to allocate $1.2 billion largely to improve roads, docks and airports. As communications improve, the planners hope Common Market enlargement will work to the southwest's advantage, transforming it into a strategic business area, on the frontier between the northern and southern halves of what will then be one Europe-wide free-trading zone.

The French government wants to attract modern, high-technology industries to the southwest that can benefit from the proximity of such big university towns as Toulouse, Montpellier and Bordeaux. Toulouse is the center of France's aerospace industry and planners note that an increasing number of industrial research centers and advanced industries are being drawn to the region. Early successes include Sony's decision to build a $19-million cassette factory at Bayonne and a new electronics plant jointly owned by Renault and Bendix Corp. at Toulouse.

Secondly, the planners want to encourage more efficient exploitation of the area's natural resources, particularly the great forests of the Landes, south of Bordeaux. The natural gas fields at Lacq will start to decline in another 10 years. Meanwhile, the government is backing an exploration drive as well a solar energy program in the Pyrenees.

Finally, the planners foresee a radical transformation of the region's farms. Owners of poor-quality vineyards are being paid to plow them up and switch to crops in greater demand. Big canning companies, Libby's and Green Giant, are already there and are being encouraged to set up canning cooperatives with local farmers.

But the big green gleam in the planners' eyes is the hope that southwest France could become Europe's biggest soybean growing area, grabbing back a slice of the $5 billion-a-year market that U.S. farmers have built for themselves in the European Economic Community. Large-scale experimental soybean growing has been successful and a new soybean processing plant is under construction near Bordeaux.

NYSE Prices Close Higher In Late Rally

Reuters

NEW YORK — A late rally on the New York Stock Exchange reversed earlier weakness and left prices narrowly higher. Turnover though slowed from the pace of recent sessions.

Analysts said traders were encouraged by comments by Iranian Premier Mohammad Ali Rajaie that the Iranian parliament (Majlis) would set conditions soon for release of U.S. hostages. Analysts said earlier price weakness and low volume reflected caution about the direction of interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, lower most of the day, ended 4.70 points higher to close at 960.84 but declines led advances eight to seven. Turnover slowed to 41 million shares from 43.92 million Friday.

Analysts said the larger than expected rise in the basic money supply reported late Friday prompted early profit taking on fears the Federal Reserve might tighten credit further.

However, Chase Manhattan Chairman David Rockefeller forecast the prime rate would drop by year-end from 14 percent now and Bankers Trust Chairman Alfred Brittain predicted interest rates would decline over the next six months.

Also weighing on the market early in the session was a forecast that Iran would not be able toresume oil exports for three to four years and a Congressional report that world oil output is unlikely to increase in this century.

Oils led the late rebound. Texaco climbed 1⅛ to 40⅝, Exxon 1⅜ to 79¾, Superior Oil 6½ to 227½, Standard Oil (Indiana) 1¾ to 72¾ and Conoco 2⅜ to 63¼.

Some Pieces to U.S. Economic Puzzle Missing

By Christopher Conte
AP-Dow Jones

WASHINGTON — Economists seem to be confounded by the recent spate of good U.S. economic news and are divided about whether it will continue.

Most analysts concede they are surprised by the speed and strength with which the economy has bounced back from its second quarter slide. But they disagree about whether the recovery will continue into next year.

Some answers to the economic puzzle came when the Commerce Department released preliminary estimates that the "real" gross national product, the output of goods and services adjusted for inflation, climbed at a 1-percent annual rate in the third quarter following the second quarter's record 9.6-percent rate of decline.

That was accompanied by another Commerce report that said the rate at which work was begun on new housing climbed a surprising 9 percent in September. That figure was exaggerated by a bulge in starts of federally subsidized housing at the end of the government's fiscal year in September. But the strength of housing activity couldn't be fully dismissed, as the department reported the issuance of building permits last month was up a strong 14.7 percent.

"Three months ago, I and most other forecasters would have scoffed at a prediction that growth would resume so soon," said Courtenay Slater, the Commerce Department's chief economist. She said that economists "underestimated the resilience of the economy and its capacity for rapid adjustment."

Many economists dissented, however, insisting that the economy actually doesn't have enough underlying strength to sustain GNP growth and rising mortgage interest rates might soon choke off the housing recovery as well.

Thus, Leon Taub, vice president of Chase Econometrics in Bala Cynwyd, Pa., said the latest economic figures "indicate merely that the sharp descent phase of the recession is over." He predicts the economy will go through a period of "flat growth," with GNP being in the "plus-or-minus 1-percent" range well into next year.

Mr. Taub argued that there is little chance that consumer spending power will rise enough to fuel a real recovery. Inflation continues to erode earnings, and the savings rate has slipped to a low 4.6 percent of income in the third quarter from 4.9 percent in the second quarter, he said. While that suggests consumers might be unable to continue propping up the economy, Mr. Taub also saw little prospect for an increase in business fixed investment because industry currently is operating at only 75.6 percent of capacity.

More optimistic is Washington economist Michael Evans, who flatly declared the recession over. Mr. Evans conceded the economy has entered a period of "stagnation," but he predicted real GNP will rise at a 4-percent annual rate in the first half of 1981 and at a 5-percent rate in the second half.

"If economists have made one mistake over the past two years," he said, "it has been to overestimate the effect of higher interest rates in slowing the economy."

Business Leaders Showing Confidence in U.S. Economy

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — The confidence of business leaders in the U.S. economy improved dramaticaly in the third quarter, the Conference Board reported Monday.

The board's measure of business confidence rebounded from a record low of 29 (on a scale of 100) in the second quarter to 49 in the third quarter. The latest reading is the highest since the third quarter of 1978, when the figure was also 49, the board said.

The barometer of top executives is based on a survey of more than 1,600 chief executive officers.

The board said that a score of around 50 is a neutral rating, meaning that current conditions are appraised as about the same as six months ago and that conditions six months ahead are expected to remain about the same.

The board said, adding that the survey results were "mirroring signs of general economic expansion," that an index of executives' expectations for their own industries also rose sharply, from 40 in the second quarter to 60 in the third.

Consumers' Pocket Money

Most economists were less bullish than Mr. Evans. George Perry, of the Brookings Institution, contended there is only a "50-50 chance" that the recovery began in August or September. While conceding the dangers that Mr. Taub observed, Mr. Perry saw encouragement in the fact that business inventories were liquidated at a $6.8-billion annual rate in the third quarter. He contended that could mean some increase in production in the fourth quarter.

That depends, of course, on whether consumer spending holds up. At least one government analyst doubted it will. He noted personal consumption expenditures, which represent about two-thirds of GNP, appear to be getting weaker. The increase in August was $3.6 billion to a rate of $924.6 billion. In September, expenditures actually slowed to a $921.6-billion pace.

"It isn't certain at all that the consumer is all that strong," the government economist said. "I have some serious doubts about the staying power of this recovery, or at least about its momentum."

Recession, Acquisitions Hurt Massey

New York Times Service

TORONTO — Victor Rice, just beginning his third year as head of Canada's best-known multinational company, Massey-Ferguson Ltd., the troubled farm machinery company, faces problems of Chrysler-like proportions.

The problems reflect, indeed, the missteps of previous managements and the drubbing of a sour economy. His company and its 47,000 employees in nine countries are also confronted with a knotty array of political, financial and historical problems of colossal complexity that threaten to topple the world's largest tractor maker, leaving 30,000 shareholders and 250 major banks around the world holding worthless paper.

Mr. Rice, 39, has drawn praise for weeding and pruning Massey's staff and sometimes chaotic operations. But the basic problem remains: Massey's shareholder equity of $578 million is overloaded with debts, $1.8 billion worth, which Mr. Rice seeks to ease by selling $500 million in new shares.

[The federal government and the Ontario provincial government, which earlier this year provided more than $200 million in aid to Chrysler, said Monday they are prepared to guarantee part of a new share offering by Massey, Reuters reported from Ottawa. Canadian Industry Minister Herb Gray and Ontario Industry Minister Larry Grossman said this support depends on certain conditions being met, including a satisfactory degree of cooperation from the existing lenders.]

Trading Halted

[Earlier, the start of trading in Massey stock on Canadian, U.S. and London exchanges was delayed Monday because of the pending aid announcement, Reuters reported from Toronto.

[Massey said Monday it will seek approval from common and preferred shareholders to create an unlimited number of junior preferred shares to refinance its long-term debt. It will also seek to amend the provisions of the series A and B preferred shares to permit the company to pay the arrears of dividends on those shares by issuing common shares in lieu of cash, Reuters reported.]

According to a report on the company by Gardiner, Watson Ltd., an investment dealer in Toronto, Massey's financial problems are the result of an "enormous inherited debt load," which was caused by "bad management practices in the past." The report add-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

Union Agrees to End Consumer Boycott

orkers Ratify J.P. Stevens Contract

Philip Shabecoff
ew York Times Service

OKE RAPIDS, N.C. — and jeering as they stood iny high school auditori- on workers unanimously approve the first collec- aining contract ever ac- y the J.P. Stevens Co., ymbol of adamant resist- nionization in the South. ote here Sunday, and the of the contract in New nday, culminated a battle y two decades in which of the Stevens Co. have or the right to have a un- esent them in negotiating d working conditions.
urn for the contract, the nated Clothing and Tex- kers Union has agreed to a four-year-old consumer of Stevens products and nti-Stevens publicity cam- ssociated Press reported. pany contends that the had no effect on sales.]
ontract between the com- d Amalgamated will bring en wealth to the 3,000 employed at the seven plants here. With the eir wages will average an hour.

New Security

e workers themselves — d white, men and women ed the ratification vote and excitement as the of what they hoped would life of dignity and securi-

els real good," said Gene), a supply man at the y plant here, who sports a his arm, long hair and a . "It's hard not to feel so much for myself but ose people who spent 40 ing their life to the com- d then ended up with no

ove, who said he supports d child on take-home pay or a six-day week said: "I nt Stevens has to make a ut not in blood, not out of es of its workers."
e Amalgamated's organiz- vote Sunday was the first what they promise would be a new drive to organize textile plants throughout the South. And to the union movement as a whole, the agreement by Stevens to bargain with Amalgamated could mean a strong impetus for a new effort to recruit workers in the part of the country where they have long met with but little success.

The agreement at Roanoke Rapids comes 17 years after the Stevens Co. first refused to bargain with the union. Union officers held the accord as "a historic breakthrough in the prolonged struggle of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union to gain justice for the workers in J.P. Stevens textile plants."

The contract, which provides $3 million in back pay for the Stevens workers in Roanoke Rapids, brings wages up to the level that Stevens has been paying in some nearby nonunion plants. It also provides seniority rules, health and safety policies and other procedures that protect workers rights and security. A major element of the settlement was the agreement by Stevens to submit disputes to arbitration.

The contract covers seven Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids. Two more contracts will be offered to Stevens workers in High Point, N.C., Allendale, S.C., and Montgomery, Ala. [Workers at the High Point plant unanimously ratified the union contract several hours after the Roanoke Rapids vote, AP reported.]

Moreover, Stevens has agreed to offer the contract provisions to workers in any of its plants who organize a union in the next year and half, which is certified by the National Labor Relations Board.

Thus Stevens, to many a chief symbol of industry's determination to resist unionization in the South, has now made a dramatic and perhaps portentous shift in its position toward labor-management relations.

Union officials gathered in this unpretentious mill town just over the Virginia border said Stevens undoubtedly would continue the fight against their attempts to organize workers. But they added that, under the general accord, the company would fight under the rules and traditions established by the courts and the NLRB.

[During a news conference in New York Monday, Whitney Stevens, chairman and chief executive of the company, confirmed that Stevens would remain opposed to unionization at nearly all of its 70 other plants, AP reported. "Overall it is an excellent settlement and clearly in the company's best interest," Mr. Stevens said, Reuters reported.]

Stevens for many years repeatedly ignored orders of the board and the courts to stop harassing workers who attempted to organize. When workers did vote to have a union, the company refused to bargain with the union. The company fired and otherwise intimidated workers who participated in organizing activities and was repeatedly cited by courts and the Labor Board for unfair labor practices.

[Monday, the U.S. Supreme Court turned down an appeal by Stevens to review a Labor Board order allowing union representatives access to the manufacturer's factories, United Press International reported from Washington. However, part of the contractual settlement calls for union organizers to withdraw from organizing efforts within plants. The appeal was filed last spring.]

'Norma Rae' Responds

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N.C. (UPI) — The battle between Stevens and Amalgamated was depicted in the Academy Award-winning film "Norma Rae" — the fictionalized account of Crystal Lee Sutton's efforts to organize the Roanoke Rapids plants.

Mrs. Sutton was fired by Stevens for alleged "insubordination" in 1973, one year before workers voted for union representation. After the vote Sunday, Mrs. Sutton said from her Burlington, N.C., home, "I sort of feel like running out in the street and shouting." She is to receive no money from the settlement. "The big thing," she said, "is they got a contract and it's bound to be a decent contract because I know my union and if it wasn't, they would not have put it before the members."

Italy Bank Head Sees Eased Credit

The Associated Press

MILAN — Italy needs an effective economic policy to allow the Bank of Italy to relax its tight monetary controls, according to Carlo Ciampi, the Central Bank governor — not devaluation of the lira as Fiat and other major exporters have urged in an effort to make Italian exports more competitive.

Mr. Ciampi said Sunday that the Central Bank will loosen credit controls in a few months if the four-party coalition government of Christian Democrat Premier Arnaldo Forlani, formed Saturday, adopts an effective economic policy against inflation.

Mr. Ciampi said that, despite annual inflation of 21 percent and mounting balance of payment problems, the lira "technically isn't in jeopardy" because of foreign exchange and credit controls put in place Sept. 28.

Exxon Defusing Its Oil-Shale Bombshell

First Project Under Construction In Colorado Set for 1985 Start-Up

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

RIFLE, Colo. — Late last year Exxon began to circulate a draft of its annual analysis of the U.S. energy future and, for the first time, the oil giant stretched its horizon into the next century.

The new Exxon figures included a bombshell: To meet the likely need for liquid fuels three decades hence, the United States will have to develop a synthetic fuels industry capable of producing 15 million barrels a day.

In a manner of speaking, the bombshell exploded over the northwestern corner of Colorado, which would be the center of an 8-million-barrel-a-day shale industry if the Exxon vision comes to pass.

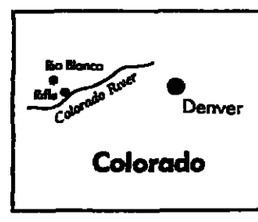
About the time the analysis was published last spring, Exxon Chairman C.C. Garvin went so far as to say that perhaps that corner of Colorado would have to be declared a "national energy zone" in which the "normal rules" would not apply.

Exxon Changes the Game

Until the Exxon paper, the debate about oil shale development on the area of Colorado known as the Western Slope had been proceeding at a leisurely pace.

"That paper ... scared the bejesus out of everybody," an energy expert said. "Exxon changed the game overnight."

The paper galvanized many of the groups that will be affected by development of the thousands of square miles of Colorado oil shale deposits. As a result of meetings,



hearings and sheer publicity recently, the groups — among them ranchers, businessmen, government officials, environmental organizations — generally now realize that large-scale production is coming, and soon.

But no one in the area is reconciled to the mammoth development depicted by Exxon, or to changing environmental rules to accommodate it. "If I'm still in the Senate, they could do that only over my dead body," Sen. Hart said when told of Mr. Garvin's remark.

Exxon Enters the Game

Oil shale has been on the verge of "going commercial" so many times that some observers still are not convinced it is going to happen this time. The last close call was in 1974 when Atlantic Richfield and Tosco — its name is an acronym for The Oil Shale Co. — postponed plans to build a plant at their Colony Project site in Parachute Valley about 15 miles west of Rifle. However, no government backing was available, oil prices were under controls, and the risks appeared too great.

Now those barriers have been breached, several major projects are under way, and others are in various stages of planning or experimentation. Again, Exxon is a factor because on Aug. 1 it bought out Arco's 60-percent share of the Colony Project for $400 million.

In recent weeks, construction has begun on a road to the top of the mesa more than 1,000 feet above the plant. If the project stays on schedule, the first oil from shale should flow late in 1985.

Meanwhile, on a 5,100-acre federal lease north of Rifle, Rio Blanco Oil Shale Co., a partnership of Gulf and Standard Oil of Indiana, in a few days will conduct its first experimental effort to extract oil from shale by heating the rock underground. If experiments go well, Rio Blanco hopes to have a 50,000-barrel-a-day operation by 1987.

There are three possible ways to get the oil out of the shale; two of them differ only in the mining. Colony, which has a relatively thin layer of rich shale on its property, plans to mine it underground with the room-and-pillar approach, in which columns of shale are left in place to support the roof over the "rooms" that are hollowed out. The other choice, to which Rio Blanco eventually might turn, is open pit mining.

Rio Blanco's current experiment, termed "modified in situ," or MIS, involves retorting the shale underground. Occidental Petroleum has been running similar experiments a few miles away on another federal lease, and also is planning commercial MIS operations.

Gulf Plays the Game, Too

According to Blaine Miller, the Gulf man who heads Rio Blanco, there are 9 billion barrels under his company's lease, nearly as much as was found in the Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska, the largest ever in the United States. With room-and-pillar mining, about one billion of it could be recovered. With the MIS approach, perhaps 5 billion could be. With a surface mine-refinery, all 9 billion could be. Mr. Miller contends that there is enough Rio Blanco oil for a 300,000-barrel-a-day operaton for at least half a century.

Thus far, Gulf and Standard of Indiana have no intention of seeking any government backing for their project. Nor does Exxon for its share of the Colony project.

But Exxon's partner Tosco had six-month revenues totaling only $1.13 billion, far less than half of Exxon's profits. "We can afford the plant but not the risks," said Tosco president Morton Winston.

Colony has every environmental permit it needs and land has been purchased for construction of a new town for project personnel. But to protect itself, Tosco will ask for some type of government guarantee — available under two federal laws — to cover the risks.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 20, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Guil.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.0045	4.8550	108.280 *	46.960 *	0.2285	——	6.7770 *	121.40 *	35.260 *
Brussels (c)	29.740	71.605	16.004	6.9375	3.375 *	14.769	——	17.9365	5.30
Frankfurt	1.8606	4.5080	——	43.360 *	2.112 x	92.320 *	6.251 *	112.28 *	32.50 *
London (b)	2.4240	——	4.5875	10.3987	2.128.25	4.8840	71.90	4.5075	13.815
Milan	876.80	2,122.00	473.980	215.490	——	437.520	29.623	530.950	154.180
New York	——	2.4240	0.5377	0.2331	0.1139 *	0.4961	0.0337	0.6039	0.1841
Paris	4.2990	10.3475	230.670 *	——	4.8660 x	213.950 *	14.4795 *	258.150 *	75.020 *
Zurich	1.4687	4.0144	89.1367 *	38.7049 *	0.1887	82.4483 *	5.5794 *	——	20.0668 *
ECU	7.8549	8.5703	2.5529	5.8902	1,210.00	2.7667	40.854	2.7993	7.8569

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0335	Belgian fin. franc	29.840	0.1989	Hong Kong $	5.0265	0.3010	Saudi Riyal	3.3220
0.8584	Canadian $	1.1650	2.0284	Irish £	0.4949	0.0761	Schilling	13.133
0.1841	Danish krone	5.4311	N.A.	Israeli Shekel	N.A.	N.A.	Singapore $	N.A.
N.A.	Drachma	N.A.	3.7355	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2677	0.2384	Swedish krona	4.1934
0.0197	Escudo	50.706	0.2029	Norw. krone	4.9251	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
N.A.	Fla. mark	N.A.	0.0134	Peseta	74.834	0.0048	Yen	208.539

£ Sterling: 1.1997 Irish £.

(c) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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THE BACHE BOX SCORE

Bache Group Inc.
Operating Results Fiscal Year Ending July 31
($000 except per share)

	1980	1979	1978
Revenues	$ 621,957	$ 431,833	$ 330,645
Net income	26,752	13,503	5,161
Net income per common share, assuming no dilution	3.10	1.65	.64
Net income per common share, assuming full dilution	3.01	1.58	.63
Dividends per common share:			
Regular	.50	.40	.30
Extra	.15(a)	.10	—
Total assets	3,015,000	2,684,000	2,036,000
Common stockholders equity	152,320	128,279	116,331
Total capital	223,562	159,561	151,710

(a) Excludes 10 percent stock dividend and $.20 extra cash dividend declared September 17, 1980.

At Bache, our numbers are proof that our winning attitude is working. They reflect the successful results of our commitment to solid, well-planned growth.

Behind these numbers are an increased number of Bache branch offices and Bache account executives. Plus a 40% increase in productivity among account executives.

Additionally, our commission revenues were up 38% over the previous year. Records were set in options, commodities, over-the-counter, and listed securities. It was also a banner year for principal activities associated with bond markets and metals trading.

We have also taken advantage of state of the art technology. For example, Fortune Magazine recently acknowledged in their September 22nd issue, Personal Investing column, that "Nobody does it better" when it comes to client statements.

Diversification into related fields has proved highly successful. Our Chancellor Group family of mutual funds currently has more than $2 billion in assets. And we anticipate our Albert M. Bender subsidiary will be the 10th largest insurance brokerage firm in the U.S. by year-end.

We couldn't have had this third consecutive year of increased earnings without the hard work and cooperation of our employees. And we are pleased, as a result of these earnings, that we have made the maximum contribution to the Bayco Plan, our voluntary employee savings and profit sharing plan.

Bache Group Inc.

Recession and Acquisitions Hurt Massey

(Continued from Page 9)

ed that while "Massey's current management team has done a creditable job of putting the company on a sound operating footing via a multitude of divestitures and rationalization moves," the existing debt left the company with "virtually no ability to withstand a slump in farm equipment demand."

That slump materialized when the recession, high interest rates, falling commodity prices and abnormally low rainfall in some parts of the United States combined to reduce farm equipment sales in North America by 15 percent early this year. The situation was further exacerbated by the partial U.S. curtailment of grain sales to the Soviet Union in April.

Massey's main competitors, International Harvester Company and Deere & Company, have been affected by the same conditions. But analysts say that Massey was far more vulnerable because, under its previous management, the company may have expanded more aggressively than wisely in the international market. The new management, which took over in 1978, eliminated unprofitable subsidiaries, and reduced worldwide employment to 47,000 from 67,000.

Acquisition Program

After World War II, Massey started an agressive acquisition program, including the farm machinery companies of Harry Ferguson, who was soon forced out. In the 1950s, the company, then controlled by the Argus Corp., sought to diversify.

According to industry analysis, Massey's vulnerability can be attributed to the following elements:

- By expanding into 30 countries for the production of farm equipment and diesel engines, Massey left the lucrative North American market open to its competitors. Only 36 percent of Massey's net sales are in North America, compared with 81 percent for International Harvester and 80 percent for Deere. Only 7 percent of the company's sales are in Canada and just 28 percent are in the United States.
- The Perkins Engines Group Ltd. in Britain, bought in 1959, produces diesel engines for Massey. The high exchange value of the British pound this year has meant that Massey plants, including those in the United States and Canada, are paying what amounts to a premium price for these engines. The venture is still profitable.
- The company's West German subsidiary, Rheinstahl Hanomag Cura, acquired in 1974, lost about $50 million in 1978, a big part of the $257 million operating loss that Massey recorded that year, which was the largest in Canadian corporate history. (The figures are in U.S. currency). A slack European construction market, and the high value of the German mark, were among the problems confronting the company, a producer of construction machinery. Massey had counted on using its existing, but rural, distribution network to market Hanomag equipment. Hanomag, bought at $45 million, cost Massey more than $100 million before Mr. Rice sold it this year, reportedly for around $17 million.
- Massey, which derives 42 percent of its net sales from tractors, suffered from delays in the production of its new 2800 series tractors. The tractors, announced in 1978, did not reach the market until last December, when the farm equipment market was already in the doldrums.
- The company's debt service is staggering. An era of mounting interest rates that crippled sales in countries like Argentina, slowed them in others and pushed the average cost of servicing Massey's debts beyond 20 percent. In the third quarter ended July 31, interest costs totaled $69 million, equal to more than 9 percent of sales. An investment report notes that Massey's cash-flow deficits have been accumulating since 1973 and sums up the company's financial position as "truly desperate."

In the mid-1970s, when the debt load began attracting analysts' attention, Argus was consumed with internal power struggles. In that corporate combat, two young newcomers, Conrad and Montegu Black, seized control of Argus. As Massey's chairman, Conrad Black devoted much time to overseeing Mr. Rice's drive to trim 24,000 employees from the payroll (6,000 workers in Toronto and Brantford, Ontario, and 5,000 workers in Detroit and Des Moines, Iowa, are on three-month layoffs) and concentrate on its core areas — tractors, combines and diesels.

[Massey said Monday that some of the laid-off workers at the Toronto and Brantford plants will be recalled between Oct. 27 and Nov. 3, Reuters reported. The numbers have not been determined.]

The company returned to the black in 1979, with profits of $37 million, or $1.58 a share, on sales of $2.97 billion. However, for the nine months ending July 31, Massey again reported a net loss — $62.9 million, or $3.79 a share, on total sales of $2.3 billion. "Significant" losses are predicted for this quarter.

A year ago, Massey announced plans to seek new shareholder equity to ease the interest burden from more than $1 billion in short-term debts. But high interest rates, recession and lack of buyer enthusiasm forced delays.

Aid Sought

Massey went to the Canadian federal government seeking loan guarantees or the purchase of equity. Such a rescue is not uncommon in Canada. Like Chrysler, Massey is a major manufacturer, with scores of anxious creditors, seeking government aid to avoid collapse. But officials point out that, unlike Chrysler, Massey appears to have more immediately marketable products as well as viable international operations. "The company is basically sound except for the debt ratio," says Frank Miller, the treasurer of Ontario whose Conservative government faces elections soon.

Nonetheless, the governments hesitated to "save" a company controlled by the "fat cats" of Argus, a name synonomous here with Canada's Silent Establishment. Last spring Conrad Black resigned as Massey chairman and Mr. Rice took that post.

Mr. Black had also started a complex reorganization and redirection of Argus toward larger control holdings in fewer companies, especially in energy. This month Mr. Black announced that, to facilitate government aid, Argus was donating its 16.4 percent stake in Massey to the company's two employee pension funds and severing all other connections. This step may make Massey the world's largest employee-controlled company. It also provided Argus with a handy $23 million tax writeoff and, to Mr. Black's critics, offered further proof that he was cutting his losses before the ship sinks.

The government agreed to consider help, asked Massey's creditors to hold off any foreclosures and appointed a Toronto financier as a representative in talks on refinancing between Massey and its creditors.

Proposals under consideration involve the turning of some loans into equity; the purchase of some shares by private investors and possibly the Canadian federal government, and perhaps government loan guarantees for the immediate cash crisis. What seems certain barring bankruptcy, is that a new group, possibly foreign and possibly a government entity, will take control of the company, which has $2.7 billion in assets. "Massey," said an investment analyst, "is available for a $200 million song."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Texaco Canada Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	902.0	668.3
Profits	95.3	68.0
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,600.	1,900.
Profits	277.8	168.8

United States

Air Products & Chemicals

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	369.3	347.8
Profits	23.32	26.29
Per Share	0.82	0.92
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,420.	1,230.
Profits	115.50	97.54
Per Share	4.07	3.45

American Brands Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,750.	1,520.
Profits	113.26	114.48
Per share	3.93	4.00
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	5,000.	4,300.
Profits	322.12	256.18
Per share	11.17	8.86

American Can Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,250.	1,180.
Profits	24.4	42.9
Per Share	1.21	2.19
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,580.	3,360.
Profits	66.6	102.9
Per Share	3.31	5.21

American Electric Power

3 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	956.0	815.0
Profits	93.5	79.0
Per Share	0.64	0.59

Amoco Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,400.	1,290.
Profits	76.60	57.58
Per Share	1.65	1.26
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	4,130.	3,760.
Profits	192.31	176.48
Per Share	4.15	3.85

Burlington Northern Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,040.	866.6
Profits	39.95	16.60
Per Share	1.41	0.53
Share Dil.	1.19	0.50
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,870.	2,340.
Profits	157.93	125.61
Per Share	5.68	4.71
Share Dil.	4.79	3.96

Carolina Power & Light

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	300.4	258.8
Profits	20.40	49.76
Per Share	0.25	1.05
12 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,010.	907.2
Profits	137.16	150.81
Per Share	2.35	3.06

Crown Cork & Seal Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	394.7	389.6
Profits	20.42	20.17
Per Share	1.40	1.33

9 Months	1980	197
Revenue	1,140.	1,08
Profits	57.63	55.2
Per Share	3.91	3.6

E.I. Dupont de Nemours

3rd Quar.	1980	19
Revenue	3,170.	3,13
Profits	89.0	252.
Per Share	0.58	1.7
9 Months	1980	19
Revenue	1,015.	9,40
Profits	510.0	733.
Per Share	3.43	5.0

First Bank System Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	19
Oper. Net	28.09	26.8
Per Share	1.86	1.7
Net Income	28.28	26.7
Per Share	1.87	1.7
9 Months	1980	19
Oper. Net	83.22	78.1
Per Share	5.52	5.2
Net Income	83.60	77.7
Per Share	5.54	5.2

First Int'l. Bancshares

3rd Quar.	1980	19
Oper. Net	30.59	25.2
Per Share	1.48	1.2
Net Income	28.97	25.7
Per Share	1.43	
9 Months	1980	
Oper. Net	88.19	
Per Share	4.27	
Net Income	86.19	
Per Share	4.22	

Heublein Inc.

1st Quar.	1980
Revenue	475.4
Profits	23.08
Per Share	1.07

Houston Industries

3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	755.7
Profits	79.24
Per Share	2.01
12 Months	1980
Revenue	2,270.
Profits	180.72
Per Share	4.85

Smithkline Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	481.5
Profits	87.48
Per Share	1.32
9 Months	1980
Revenue	1,300.
Profits	226.10
Per Share	3.42

Trans World Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	1,410.
Profits	119.7
Per Share	6.99
Share Dil.	4.91
9 Months	1980
Revenue	3,770.
Profits	82.3
Per Share	4.08
Share Dil.	3.41

Union Carbide Corp.

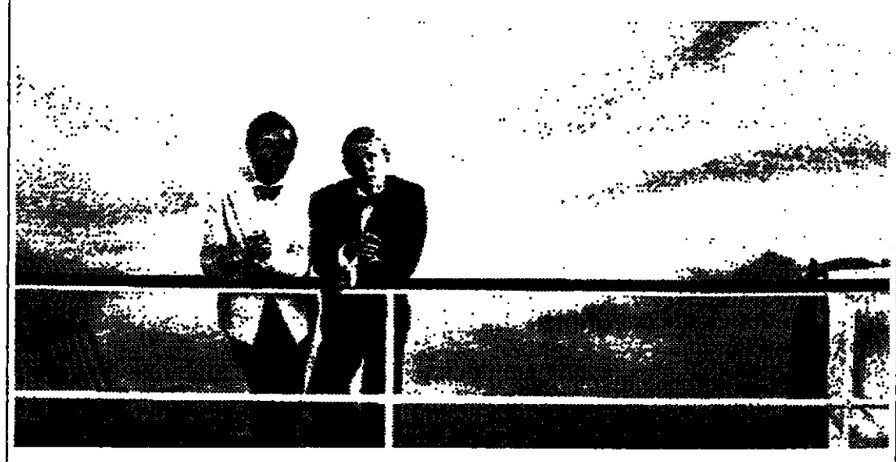
3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	2,380.
Profits	153.8
Per Share	2.30
9 Months	1980
Revenue	7,320.
Profits	740.9
Per Share	7.87

Weyerhaeuser Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	
Revenue	1,110.	1
Profits	68.84	1
Per share	0.52	
9 Months	1980	
Revenue	3,430.	3,
Profits	277.36	40
Per share	2.14	

W.R. Grace & Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	
Revenue	1,490.	1,
Profits	67.98	4
Per share	1.45	
9 Months	1980	
Revenue	4,390.	3,
Profits	216.40	16
Per share	4.64	



"A price like that", he teased, "and they don't conceal the screws?"

"Actually", I pointed out, "those tiny hexagonal screws, as you call them, are an intrinsic part of the design. Eight of them. In 18 carat gold. Locking the distinctive geometric bezel to the face of the watch. Tightly as a porthole."

For all my friend's flippancy, he was fascinated.

Royal Oak is a completely individual watch.

Its character is unmistakable, whether it's worked in 18 carat yellow gold. Or steel. Or even a striking combination of gold and steel. Or scaled down to the unexpectedly feminine ladies' versions.

Royal Oak is water resistant to a depth of 300 ft. And yet the case encloses one of the slimmest self-winding calendar movements ever created.

"But why Royal Oak?" he persisted. "Originally", I explained, " the Royal Oak watch was designed in stainless steel and named after two British Royal Navy steel ships of the turn of the century.

These were named "Royal Oak" after the hollow tree where the future King Charles II of England is reputed to have found refuge from his enemies."

"We might say", he ventured, "a symbol of powerful force protecting a precious life within."

"I couldn't have put it better myself", I said.



Audemars Piguet

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LONDON: ASPREY-CHAUMET-GARRARD-GRAFF MADRID: GREGORY
PARIS: ALDEBERT-CLERC-FRED-HERMES-PERRIN ROME: BEDETTI-ROSSI-DE DOMINICIS
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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from page 8)

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. n—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not annualized as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

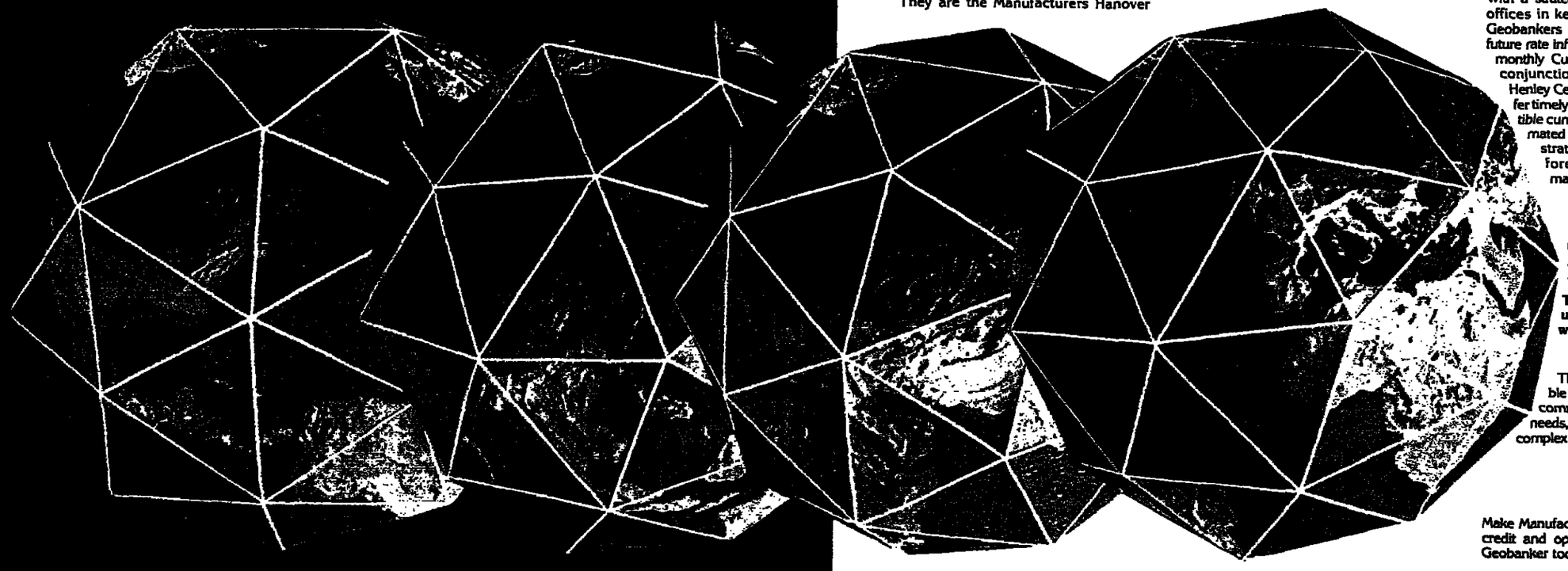
Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Headquarters: 350 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

*To open in 1980.

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures
October 20, 1980

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	5.29	5.30	5.23	5.23¼	—.03¼
Mar	5.49½	5.50	5.42½	5.43	—.04½
May	5.57	5.57	5.47½	5.48	—.04½
Jul	5.41	5.42	5.32½	5.32¾	—.06¼
Sep	5.48	5.48½	5.40½	5.40½	—.06½
Dec	5.60½	5.60½	5.54	5.54	—.05

Sales Fri. 19,782. Total open interest Fri. 85,321, up 1,382 from Thur.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	3.62	3.62½	3.58¼	3.59¾	
Mar	3.72½	3.74	3.70¼	3.71¼	+.00¼
May	3.77½	3.79¼	3.75½	3.77	+.00½
Jul	3.76	3.77¾	3.74¼	3.75¼	+.00½
Sep	3.63	3.65½	3.62½	3.63½	+.00¼
Dec	3.55¾	3.51½	3.48¼	3.50½	+.01

Sales Fri. 43,462. Total open interest Fri. 287,886, up 1,191 from Thur.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	8.64	8.70	8.53	8.56	—.03
Jan	8.89	8.95	8.77½	8.81¼	—.02¼
Mar	9.14	9.25½	9.03½	9.05½	—.04
May	9.29	9.38½	9.22½	9.25½	—.00¼
Jul	9.37	9.46	9.30½	9.33¼	—.00¼
Aug	9.24½	9.28	9.16½	9.18	+.01
Sep	8.61	8.67	8.57	8.58½	+.03½
Nov	8.25	8.29	8.20½	8.22	+.00½

Sales Fri. 64,306. Total open interest Fri 205,644, up 2,252 from Thur.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	254.50	259.50	255.20	255.70	+1.70
Dec	262.50	264.50	261.30	261.70	+ .30
Jan	264.50	270.00	265.00	265.50	+ .30
Mar	273.50	277.00	272.50	272.60	+1.40
May	276.00	279.00	273.50	274.20	+2.40
Jul	276.50	279.00	274.00	274.30	+2.30
Aug	277.00	277.00	272.00	272.00	+2.50
Sep	266.50	266.50	260.00	260.50	+1.00
Oct	246.00	247.00	244.00	245.20	+1.30
Dec	242.20	244.00	241.50	242.80	— .20

Sales Fri 18,716. Total open interest Fri. 72,964, up 884 from Thur.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	25.56	25.60	25.05	25.07	— .33
Dec	26.06	26.09	25.47	25.55	— .37
Jan	26.35	26.45	25.81	25.88	— .35
Mar	27.00	27.14	26.55	26.58	— .37
May	27.45	27.60	27.05	27.15	— .25
Jul	27.90	28.00	27.55	27.80	— .03
Aug	27.73	27.80	27.40	27.72	+ .13
Sep	27.15	27.50	26.90	27.50	+ .45
Oct	26.30	26.45	26.10	26.10	— .15
Dec	26.35	26.55	26.05	26.10	— .10

Sales Fri. 10,097. Total open interest Fri. 69,181, off 310 from Thur.

OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.08½	2.07½	2.05	2.06¼	—.01½
Mar	2.19	2.20	2.15¾	2.16½	—.01¾
May	2.22	2.23¼	2.20	2.21	—.01
Jul	2.16	2.16¼	2.14	2.14	—.01
Sep	.	.	.	2.12½	—.00½

Sales Fri. 1,166. Total open interest Fri. 8,354, up 139 from Thur.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	68.25	68.45	67.80	68.10	— .40
Dec	70.55	71.40	70.40	71.10	+ .15
Jan	.	.	.	72.00	
Feb	72.55	73.30	72.40	72.92	+ .22
Apr	74.20	75.10	74.17	74.62	+ .10
Jun	75.35	75.95	75.15	75.42	
Aug	74.65	75.00	74.25	74.55	+ .10
Oct	.	.	.	73.25	
Dec	.	.	.	74.30	

Est. sales 16,675. sales Fri. 13,820. Total open interest Fri. 56,000, off 719 from Thur.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	77.50	78.00	77.50	77.72	+ .20
Nov	79.25	79.95	78.65	79.15	— .37
Jan	81.00	81.85	80.80	81.05	— .40
Mar	82.95	83.70	82.60	83.15	— .25
Apr	83.00	83.65	82.75	83.20	— .15
May	82.95	83.50	82.75	83.00	— .40
Aug	82.00	82.20	81.75	82.20	+ .10
Sep	81.50	81.62	81.40	81.62	— .13

Est. sales 1,703. sales Fri. 1,719. Total open interest Fri. 8,399, off 143 from Thur.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	48.45	49.50	48.15	48.47	+ .50
Dec	51.25	52.60	51.10	52.45	+1.15
Feb	55.75	56.55	55.12	56.35	+1.00
Apr	54.15	55.70	54.50	55.05	+ .98
Jun	57.30	58.55	57.10	58.25	+ .65
Jul	58.40	59.30	58.40	58.95	+ .55
Aug	57.30	57.43	56.90	57.10	+ .33
Oct	55.50	56.55	55.50	55.80	+ .33
Dec	56.15	57.00	56.15	56.95	+ .65

Est. sales 12,469. sales Fri. 10,293. Total open interest Fri. 34,511, off 717 from Thur.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	70.35	73.55	69.90	71.12	+ .57
Mar	70.25	72.55	70.10	71.37	+ .72
May	71.45	73.95	71.45	72.77	+ .82
Jul	73.35	75.22	72.95	73.90	+ .48
Aug	72.35	73.80	71.95	73.00	+ .40

Est. sales 13,460; sales Fri. 8,894. Total open interest Fri. 20,080; off 64 from Thur.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	52.00	52.45	51.75	52.00	+ .13
Dec	46.50	47.20	46.25	46.95	
Feb	50.75	50.95	50.50	50.82	+ .27
Apr	.	.	.	51.30	+ .05
Jun	.	.	.	52.60	+ .05
Jul	52.60	52.70	52.60	52.60	— .05
Aug	.	.	.	52.65	+ .10

Est. sales 126; sales Fri. 222. Total open interest Fri. 1,698, off 98 from Thur.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct				55.00	
Nov	63.00	63.00	62.25	62.25	+ .50
Dec				69.00	

Est. sales 4; sales Fri. 3. Total open interest Fri. 53; off 4 from Thur.

LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	182.90	184.50	177.90	177.90	—5.00
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	187.00	188.90	182.00	182.80	—3.90
Mar	199.50	201.40	196.30	196.80	—1.90
May	210.00	212.00	207.80	209.30	+ .30
Jul	224.00	227.00	222.50	224.30	
Sep	230.00	231.00	228.50	230.00	+1.00
Nov	.	.	.	231.00	+1.10
Jan	.	.	.	234.00	

Est. sales 3,519; sales Fri. 2,422. Total open interest Fri. 14,230, off 439 from Thur.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	211.50	213.50	207.20	208.50	—4.50
Jan	211.50	213.50	208.00	209.70	—2.30
Mar	214.80	217.50	212.00	213.20	—2.30
May	218.00	220.00	215.00	217.00	—1.50
Jul	222.00	223.50	219.00	220.00	—2.00
Sep	225.50	225.50	221.00	221.00	—2.50
Nov	.	.	.	221.00	—2.50

Sales Fri. 778. Total open interest Fri. 4,201, off 63 from Thur.

International Monetary Market

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.4090	2.4235	2.4055	2.4175	+220
Jan	2.4070	2.4155	2.4070	2.4155	+215
Mar	2.4040	2.4155	2.3985	2.4110	+210
Apr	2.4020	2.4100	2.4020	2.4100	+210
Jun	2.3970	2.4090	2.3970	2.4080	+190
Sep	2.3960	2.4080	2.3960	2.4045	+155

Est. sales 5,831; sales Fri. 5,245. Total open interest Fri. 17,081, off 307 from Thur. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.8600	.8615	.8591	.8603	+03
Jan	.8609	.8620	.8609	.8609	+04
Mar	.8617	.8633	.8615	.8620	+07
Apr	.8620	.8635	.8620	.8620	+32
Jun	.8630	.8640	.8630	.8630	+08
Jul	.8629	.8650	.8629	.8629	+04
Sep	.	.8640	.8640	.8615	unc

Est. sales 1,238; sales Fri. 729. Total open interest Fri. 10,628, off 107 from Thur. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.5450	.5453	.5397	.5417	—33
Jan			.5452	.5452	—48
Mar	.5516	.5518	.5462	.5485	—32
Apr			.5508	.5508	—49
Jun	.5580	.5580	.5530	.5540	—41
Sep			.5610	.5610	—40

Est. sales 7,744; sales Fri. 7,553. Total open interest Fri. 17,968, up 2,418 from Thur. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.004841	.004841	.004814	.004821	—25
Jan			.004845	.004845	—25
Mar	.004866	.004866	.004858	.004873	—19
Apr			.004870	.004870	—30
Jun	.004905	.004905	.004880	.004880	—30

Est. sales 2,156; sales Fri. 1,146. Total open interest Fri. 7,371, off 13 from Thur. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.6130	.6142	.6102	.6123	+38
Jan	.6155	.6155	.6155	.6155	+43
Mar	.6247	.6253	.6213	.6225	+42
Jun	.6340	.6350	.6340	.6341	+36
Sep	.	.6480	.	.6480	+30

Est. sales 4,246; sales Fri. 5,406. Total open interest Fri. 10,214, up 754 from Thur. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	88.85	89.03	88.60	88.92	—.03
Jan				89.00	
Mar	88.95	89.15	88.83	89.05	+.03
Apr				89.06	—.02
Jun	88.90	89.20	88.87	89.12	+.01
Jul				89.12	+.03
Sep	88.95	89.19	88.96	89.15	+.03
Oct				89.13	—.01
Dec	88.99	89.19	88.96	89.13	—.01
Jan				89.16	
Mar	89.03	89.22	89.03	89.16	—.01
Apr				89.18	
Jun	89.08	89.28	89.08	89.20	+.02
Sep	89.22	89.23	89.10	89.22	+.03

Est. sales 10,130; sales Fri. 13,477. Total open interest Fri. 24,140, off 379 from Thur.

GNMA (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	70-20	71-05	70-15	70-30	+08
Mar	70-21	71-06	70-15	71-00	+08
Jun	70-15	71-03	70-15	70-31	+09
Sep	70-20	71-04	70-18	71-00	+10
Dec	70-25	71-01	70-25	70-30	+08
Mar	70-17	71-03	70-17	70-26	+05
Jun	70-15	70-28	70-15	70-23	+07
Sep	70-19	70-27	70-19	70-23	+06
Dec	70-17	70-21	70-17	70-21	+06
Mar	70-15	70-18	70-15	70-18	+05
Jun	.	.	.	70-22	+11

Sales Fri. 8,022. Total open interest Fri. 71,778, up 127 from Thur.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	87.70	87.75	87.47	87.72	— .01
Mar	87.78	87.85	87.78	87.83	— .02
Jun	.	.	.	87.90	— .10

Sales Fri. 84. Total open interest Fri. 40, off 4 from Thur. Note: close is average of last two trades.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	71-30	72-13	71-26	72-06	
Mar	72-06	72-21	72-03	72-13	—02
Jun	72-16	72-29	72-12	72-21	—02
Sep	72-21	73-02	72-19	72-26	—03
Dec	72-26	73-05	72-24	72-30	—03
Mar	73-06	73-06	72-28	73-01	—03
Jun	73-00	73-08	72-30	73-03	—00
Sep	73-02	73-10	73-00	73-05	—03
Dec	73-04	73-12	73-02	73-07	—03
Mar	73-06	73-14	73-04	73-09	—03

Sales Fri. 30,673. Total open interest Fri. 136,411, up 91 from Thur.

New York Futures
October 20, 1980

ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	10.05	10.75	9.75	9.82	—0.43
Mar	13.70	13.89	13.68	13.68	—0.50
Apr	15.87	16.00	15.84	16.84	+0.50

Est. sales 2,842; sales Fri. 1,835. Total open interest Fri. 17,946 up 100 from Thur.

COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	131.00	131.80	129.50	129.81	— 2.32
Mar	130.30	131.00	129.55	129.67	— 1.37
May	130.50	131.01	130.00	130.15	— 0.98
Jul	131.25	131.75	130.00	130.90	— 0.97
Sep	131.10	131.50	130.00	131.28	— 0.12
Dec	131.00	131.00	130.00	131.38	+ 0.30
Mar	130.30	131.50	130.91	131.00	+ 0.50

Est. sales 1,030; sales Fri. 2,179. Total open interest Fri. 10,771 off 159 from Thur.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	43.90	43.90	43.20	43.78	+ 0.43
Mar	45.00	45.05	44.05	44.94	+ 0.47
May	44.30	44.40	43.61	44.45	+ 0.81
Jul	42.60	42.65	41.90	42.46	+ 0.50
Sep	39.95	39.95	39.10	39.64	+ 0.38
Oct	38.60	38.60	37.70	38.28	+ 0.11
Jan	35.00	35.00	34.70	35.00	+ 0.45
Mar	34.11	34.11	33.50	34.00	— 0.50

Est. sales 11,434; sales Fri. 16,170. Total open interest Fri. 75,464 off 275 from Thur.

COCOA 10 metric tons, dollars per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2,150	2,165	2,133	2,149	—14.00
Mar	2,226	2,240	2,210	2,227	—14.00
May	2,280	2,298	2,268	2,275	— 9.00
Jul	2,318	2,330	2,312	2,325	— 1.00
Sep	2,350	2,350	2,370	2,375	— 1.00
Dec	2,415	2,425	2,420	2,430	— 3.00

Est. sales 1,235; sales Fri. 2,597. Total open interest Fri. 15,087 up 138 from Thur.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	89.80	90.15	89.60	90.10	+0.50
Jan	92.15	92.15	91.50	92.05	+0.56
Mar	93.00	93.00	92.25	92.80	+0.55
May	93.45	93.70	93.15	93.70	+1.50
Jul	92.40	94.20	93.90	94.45	+0.85
Sep	93.90	94.95	94.50	95.20	+0.90
Nov	.	.	.	95.95	+0.95
Jan	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.55	+0.85
Mar	.	.	.	97.15	+0.40

Est. sales 450; sales Fri. 1,528. Total open interest Fri. 9,175 off 276 from Thur.

COTTON No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	89.92	90.05	89.20	89.42	—0.43
Mar	91.40	91.50	90.45	90.81	—0.45
May	91.45	91.70	90.80	91.30	—0.10
Jul	91.30	91.40	90.50	90.50	—0.45
Oct	86.10	86.20	86.00	85.80	—0.20
Dec	83.20	83.35	83.20	83.25	—0.15
Mar	.	.	.	83.40	—0.16

Est. sales 5,250; sales Fri. 6,784. Total open interest Fri. 47,935 off 567 from Thur.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	92.50	93.30	92.50	92.55	+ 1.35
Dec	94.00	95.10	93.80	94.85	+ 1.15
Jan	95.05	95.65	95.95	95.65	+ 1.15
Mar	96.45	97.50	96.35	97.25	+ 1.10
May	98.20	99.10	98.00	98.80	+ 1.00
Jul	99.90	100.70	99.60	100.35	+ 0.95
Sep	101.40	101.90	101.40	101.90	+ 0.90
Dec	104.20	104.30	104.20	104.20	+ 0.80
Jan	.	.	.	105.50	+ 0.80
Mar	105.80	107.30	105.80	106.65	+ 0.65
May	.	.	.	108.30	+ 0.70
Jul	.	.	.	109.95	+ 0.55

Est. sales 5,150; sales Fri. 5,447. Total open interest Fri. 50,661 off 557 from Thur.

SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	2221.0	2121.0	1920.0	1945.0	— 37.0
Nov				1970.0	— 42.0
Dec	2050.0	2050.0	1975.0	1995.0	— 55.0
Jan	2075.0	2075.0	2001.0	2020.5	— 53.5
Mar	2120.0	2125.0	2053.5	2071.0	— 57.0
May	2175.0	2180.0	2125.0	2122.0	— 58.0
Jul	2230.0	2230.0	2157.0	2172.0	— 60.0
Sep	2285.0	2285.0	2225.0	2224.0	— 62.0
Dec	2315.0	2315.0	2290.0	2302.0	— 68.0
Jan	2360.0	2340.0	2325.5	2325.0	— 67.0
Mar				2376.5	— 72.5
May				2427.5	— 74.5
Jul				2482.0	— 75.0

Est. sales 16,000; sales Fri. 5,630. Total open interest Fri. 33,840 up 438 from Thur.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	670.00	671.00	660.00	668.00	— 5.00
Jan	687.50	689.50	673.00	682.70	— 6.70
Apr	706.50	708.00	693.00	703.70	— 5.60
Jul	722.00	722.00	717.00	727.70	— 5.10
Oct	753.00	760.00	747.00	751.70	— 4.40

Est. sales 2,872; sales Fri. 3,172. Total open interest Fri. 12,439 up 222 from Thur.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	658.50	659.80	645.50	657.20	+ 2.00
Nov				661.20	+ 2.00
Dec	668.00	669.80	653.00	667.50	+ 2.00
Feb	685.00	685.00	667.50	682.20	+ 2.00
Apr	697.50	700.00	684.00	698.40	+ 2.10
Jun	717.50	720.00	700.00	715.00	+ 2.20
Aug	731.90	733.00	715.00	732.10	+ 2.30
Oct	749.30	749.80	736.00	749.30	+ 2.00
Dec	771.00	771.00	752.00	766.80	+ 1.80
Feb	784.80	785.00	768.00	784.40	+ 1.60
Apr	802.90	802.00	787.00	802.20	+ 1.50
Jun	820.40	821.50	803.00	820.20	+ 1.30
Aug	839.40	840.00	820.00	838.60	+ 1.20

Est. sales 70,000; sales Fri. 49,336. Total open interest Fri. 220,647 off 631 from Thur.

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce) October 20, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	835.50	837.00	842.00	844.00
3 months	866.50	867.00	872.00	872.50
Cathodes: spot	809.00	810.00	813.00	815.00
3 months	839.00	840.00	844.00	845.00
Tin: spot	6,930.00	6,935.00	6,860.00	6,870.00
3 months	6,970.00	6,975.00	6,960.00	6,970.00
Lead: spot	365.00	366.00	364.00	366.00
3 months	381.50	382.00	380.00	381.00
Zinc: spot	330.00	332.00	332.00	334.00
3 months	342.00	343.00	344.00	344.50
Silver: spot	807.00	810.00	851.00	854.00
3 months	839.00	841.00	884.00	885.00
Aluminium: spot	673.00	675.00	678.00	680.00
3 months	700.00	701.00	704.50	705.00
Nickel: spot	2,780.00	2,785.00	2,785.00	2,790.00
3 months	2,810.00	2,815.00	2,815.00	2,817.00

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton) October 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Jan	428.00	428.00	425.50	427.00	425.00	427.75
Mar	435.30	433.00	433.50	433.75	435.25	435.45
May	428.05	426.50	427.00	427.25	428.80	429.00
Aug	400.95	399.00	399.25	399.75	402.00	404.00
Oct	366.50	355.50	366.65	366.50	371.00	371.50
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	332.75	333.00	338.00	339.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	318.00	320.00	325.00	327.00
10,292 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	968.00	957.00	958.00	959.00	951.00	952.00
Dec	1,006	995.00	996.00	997.00	992.00	993.00
Mar	1,024	1,016	1,017	1,016	1,012	1,014
May	1,035	1,037	1,035	1,036	1,034	1,035
Jly	1,063	1,055	1,054	1,055	1,052	1,055
Sep	1,077	1,077	1,077	1,078	1,075	1,080
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,103	1,097	1,095	1,105
940 lots of 10 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton) October 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	4,223	4,155	4,200	4,210	+40
Mar	4,405	4,325	4,387	4,390	+42
May	4,430	4,390	4,415	4,425	+55
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	4,390	4,370	+40
Aug	4,340	4,315	4,335	4,340	+20
Oct	4,084	4,050	4,020	4,040	+15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	3,920	4,010	—20
902 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	961	980	+15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	996	1,010	+5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,025	
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,025	—	—1
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,065	1,080	unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,105	1,120	+15
0 lots					

Dividends
October 20, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Angeles Corp	Q	.10	11-28	11-14
Conifer Group	Q	.45	12-12	11-28
Earle M Jorgensen	Q	.40	11-14	10-30
Southern Co	Q	.40½	12-6	11-3

CASH EXTRA

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
AlabamaTennNatGas	..	.20	12-1	11-7

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Amer City Bank	-	6PC	12-12	11-14
Chart House Inc	-	8PC	10-31	9-30
Tonnetics Inc	-	5PC	12-1	11-17

STOCK SPLIT

Amer Quasar Pet 2-for-1
Angeles Corp 2-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
AlaTennNatGas	Q	.60	12-1	11-7
Houston Oil Minerals	Q	.20	12-15	11-28
Joslyn Mfg	Q	.37	12-15	11-26
Jostens Inc	Q	.24	12-1	11-17
Key Pharmaceuticals	Q	.02	1-12	12-15
May Dept Stores	Q	.38½	12-15	12-1
Mosinee Paper	Q	.07½	11-13	10-31
Murphy Co	Q	.32	12-1	11-5
Nardo Micro Co	Q	.05	11-10	10-31
Northeastern Bk Pa	Q	.58	11-10	10-27
Pall Corp	Q	.11	11-14	10-31
Pogo Producing	Q	.11	12-9	11-7
Sea Containers	Q	.07½	11-19	11-3
Sea Containers Aff	Q	.03	11-19	11-3
Tonnetics Inc	Q	.07	12-1	11-7
US Home Corp	Q	.16	11-28	10-31
Wyman Gordon	Q	.30	12-10	12-1
YellowFreight Syst	Q	.19	11-10	10-28

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Cash Prices
October 20, 1980

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.30	2.07
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.66	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	348.00	367.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	102-103	88-89
Lead Spot, lb	0.45	0.55
Copper elect., lb	98¾	90¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3663	7.8376
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	19.22	17.150
Gold N.Y., oz	657.00	392.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes
October 20, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,218.50 f	1,226.50 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,738.00
Dow Jones Spot	479.10	479.50
D.J. Futures	498.40	500.33

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final. Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
October 20, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Xerox Co	985,300	64⅝	—1
Texaco Inc	652,500	40¾	+1⅝
AmerT&T	608,600	50⅞	+ ⅜
Boeing s	587,800	37¼	+ ⅞
IBM	472,300	68⅞	+ ⅝
SearsRoeb	449,500	18⅞	— ⅛
Polaroid	409,800	28	— ⅝
McDermott	378,700	36½	+2¾
Searle GD	365,000	21	+ ⅜
Heublein	362,700	28	— ⅞
LTV Corp	355,900	14½	+1⅛
Mobil	345,700	81¼	+3⅝
EastnAirL	341,100	7⅝	+ ⅜
DowChem	333,100	32¼	— ⅛
TexcoCo n	328,700	37	+2¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	41.10	50.82
Advanced	740	521
Volume Up (millions)	21.03	14.10
Declined	773	1,005
Volume Down (millions)	15.14	2.11
Unchanged	411	374
Total Issues	1,921	1,910
New highs	58	30
New lows	5	11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	952.65	964.63	946.59	960.84	+4.70
20 Trn	356.76	364.37	355.37	362.89	+6.57
15 Util	112.75	113.77	112.25	112.74	—0.19
65 Stk	357.17	362.80	355.44	360.73	+2.93

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	67.27	—0.13
10 Public Utils	66.47	unch.
10 Indus	68.08	—0.19

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	133.21	130.04	132.61	+1.09
Industrials	152.07	148.24	151.38	+1.38
Utilities	52.21	51.43	51.79	+0.03
Finance	13.15	12.94	13.05	—0.07
Transp.	22.18	21.54	22.09	+0.49

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	76.44	75.77	76.44	+0.52
Industrials	89.77	88.86	89.77	+0.73
Transp.	71.80	71.61	71.80	+1.29
Utilities	38.58	38.45	38.58	.04
Finance	68.69	68.48	68.69	—0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 17	163,626	343,726	2,183
October 16	196,660	429,789	2,432
October 15	171,532	375,382	2,051
October 14	162,215	364,650	1,613
October 13	129,870	262,497	1,574

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
HealthChm s	230,500	16½	+2
HouOilM	221,900	45⅞	+2⅛
MCOHolding	197,400	15	+1⅞
GifCorp s	182,700	27¼	+1
DelhiOil s	145,600	73⅝	+5⅞
RangerOil s	144,500	47⅝	+1⅜
OWG Corp	134,700	3⅝	+ ⅜
BowValley s	128,400	21⅝	+ ⅜
Champ Ho	125,200	1⅛	
HuskyOG s	104,200	16	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.02	6.35
Advanced	313	222
Volume Up (millions)	4.08	2.65
Declined	289	368
Volume Down (millions)	1.19	25.16
Unchanged	214	219
Total Issues	816	810
New highs	26	17
New lows	2	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
362.96	357.45	362.96	+5.31

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—58

AVXCp	GenInstr pf	PetrolRes
AlleqLud pf	HelocoCp	PetRes 1.75pf
Armada Cp	Hart SchMx	PogoProd
AtlRch 3pf	HoovrUniv	RanTexCp
Brit Pet	HuffyCp s	Reynldind s
BurlNth s	Iscom Cp	Reynln 2.25pf
Canal Rand	KanNeb NG	Royal Dut
Carlisle	Katy Ind	StLouSanF
CoroTech	Katyind pfB	Schlumbrg s
CoroPtr	LomN Fin	Stone Web
Chessie Sys	Monarch s	TosceCp n
ChiMilw pf	MorseShoe	UnOilCal s
ComGnMills	Newhall Ld s	UnPacCp s
Cuno Drug	OklaNGas	US Tobac
Dresser Ind wi	OwensCns	ValeroEnr n
Eckerd Jk	PacScien s	Vulcan Matl
FostWhlr	PennCent	Wabash Inc
Foxboro	PennCen cvpr	Wall Murr
GF BusEqt	Petrolane	Zenith R
Gen Instru		

NEW LOWS—5

Secoulo s	KeystFds n	Squibb Corp
Gerber wi	Prwtt 2.50pf	

IISI Steel Output Continues Slump

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Crude steel production of the 29 member countries of the International Iron and Steel Institute rose 4.8 percent to 35.37 million tons in September from 33.73 million tons in August, but output was 13 percent lower than the 40.64 million tons of September. 1979, the institute reported.

Commenting that there is a continuing downturn in steel production in most major countries, the institute said that Common Market production dropped 18.6 percent to 10.07 million tons in September from a year earlier, with British production 55.7 percent lower in September than a year earlier. U.S. production of 7.03 million tons in September was a slight improvement over August and July production, but was 26.5 percent less than the 9.57 million tons produced a year earlier.

For nine months of 1980 compared with the same period of 1979, output for institute countries was off 6.5 percent to 342.86 million tons from 366.51 million; EEC output was 5.3 percent lower; U.S. production was off 22.6 percent, Japan's production rose 2.1 percent.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates
October 20, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13 5/16 - 13 7/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	4 7/16 - 4 9/16	16⅝ - 17⅛	11 9/16 - 11 11/16
2 M.	13 7/16 - 13 9/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	4⅝ - 4⅞	16 1/16 - 16 5/16	11 13/16 - 11 15/16
3 M.	13½ - 13⅝	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	15⅜ - 15½	11 15/16 - 12 1/16
6 M.	13 9/16 - 13 11/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5 3/16 - 5⅜	15⅛ - 15¼	12⅛ - 12¼
1 Y.	12 15/16 - 13 1/16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	5 3/16 - 5⅜	14⅛ - 14⅜	12 11/16 - 12 13/16

Floating Rate Notes
Closing prices, October 20, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98¼
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅝	2-25	98⅛	99
Allied Irish 6¼-84	13⅛	3-30	99⅝	99⅞
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97¾	98¼
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100⅛	100⅝
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅛	99⅝
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	96¾	97½
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅛	98½
Bco de la Nacion 5-83	9⅝	1-22	98⅛	99⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	12 15/16	3-24	98½	99
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	11 1/16	2-17	98⅞	99⅞
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98	98½
Bco Pinto 6¼-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅞	98⅜
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10⅝	12-11	94⅞	95⅞
Bk Paribas 7½-88	12	12-31	98⅛	99
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99⅞	100¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅝	11-21	98¼	98¾
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99⅛	99⅜
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅛	100⅜
Bk Tokyo 6⅛-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅞	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅞	1-23	97⅛	97⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¾	10-27	97⅛	97⅜
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	13¼	4-21	97⅞	98⅜
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅝	12-5	98	98½
Bco Serfin 7¼-86	14	14-3	97⅝	98⅛
Bk di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅛	99⅜
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100	100¼
BFCE 6¼-84	11⅝	3-2	98¼	99
BNP 7½-81	12 13/16	3-18	99⅝	100
BNP 7-80	12½	3-1	100⅛	100⅜
BNP 5⅝-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅛	99⅜
BNP 1982/84	11⅝	2-21	99⅛	99⅜
BNP 5¼ 85/88		10-20	98⅛	98⅜
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	96⅝	97⅛
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	98
BUE 6¼-89	12 5/16	12-20	97⅛	97⅜
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅝	99⅛
Banco Union 7¼-85	14⅝	4-1	99⅛	99⅝
Bq Ext d'Alg 5½-84	11⅝	3-6	97⅞	98⅜
Bq L. Dreyfus 6½-83	12 7/16	3-12	99	99½
Bfg Finance 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97¼	97¾
Bergen Bank 6-89	12⅝	11-28	97⅞	98⅛
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	99⅛	99⅜
Citicorp 1984	13⅝	10-31	98⅛	99⅛
Citicorp 6-94	12	12-10	98⅞	99⅛
Citicorp undtd	12 7/16	1-12	99⅛	99⅜
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	95⅝	96⅛
CCCE 5¼-98	11	2-6	96⅜	97⅛
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅝	99⅞
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	97⅝	97⅞
CCF 5⅝-85	13 13/16	11-6	99⅞	100⅛
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	12 1/16	12-16	97⅞	98¼
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	11¼	2-12	99⅛	99⅜
Credit Lyon 6-83	11¼	2-12	99⅛	99⅜
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	1-12	97	97½
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅜
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅛	99⅛
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅛	99⅜
GZB 6-83	13⅝	4-9	99⅝	100⅛
GZB 5½-89	9 15/16	11-3	98	98½
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99½	100
IBJ 6-82	11⅝	2-15	99	99½
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	98⅝	99⅛

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid
IBJ 5¼-87	13 5/16	4-13	98⅛
IBJ 5¼-88		1-9	98
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98⅝
Indo-Suez 6¼-89	9⅝	1-12	97⅛
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	99⅞
KOP 6½-83	9⅝	1-21	98⅝
LTCB 6¼-81	9⅝	12-12	99⅛
LTCB 6¼-82	9¼	1-27	98⅞
LTCB 6-83	11⅝	12-8	98⅜
LTCB 5¼-88	11⅝	11-10	99⅛
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98⅜
LTCB 5½-89	10⅝	12-8	98
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	100
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	12⅝	11-28	97⅝
Midland Bank 5-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛
Midland Bank 7½-83	11 15/16	2-22	100⅛
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅝	11-21	99⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	9⅝	12-22	97⅝
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅝	12-5	97¼
Midland Intl 8½-93	9⅝	1-23	96⅜
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9¼	12-21	97⅝
Natl Westmin 5¼-92		10-23	97¼
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	13⅝	4-14	97⅝
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅜	12-24	99
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97¼
Pop. Espanol 7½-81	10⅝	11-28	99½
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	11⅝	1-14	98
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅝	11-28	99
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11⅝	2-13	97⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	12 1/16	3-9	98⅛
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	97⅛
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98
Sundsvallsbken 5-85	13⅝	4-8	98⅛
Trade Develop 6-84	11 15/16	2-23	96⅛
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	8⅝	12-23	96
UBAF 6¼-82	13	3-20	99⅛
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99⅛
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	99⅝
United O'seas 7-81	10 7/16	11-28	99⅛
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	99⅛
United O'seas 6-89	12⅝	10-21	98
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅝	12-23	99⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	12⅝	2-22	96
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12⅝	2-27	99⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	12 7/16	3-16	98

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid
Enpetrol 7-86	13⅝	3-23	99¼
IC Industries 1991	10⅝	1-15	95½
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅝	1-7	101
Thailand 7-84	12⅝	2-17	97⅜
Philippines 6½-86	13 5/16	14-1	92½
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	12 9/16	3-16	98⅜
Sweden Float-91	13 5/16	4-8	96⅝
Soffel 5-80	13⅝	4-8	100½
Soffel 8-84	10⅝	12-8	97⅝
SNCF 6¼-85/97	10⅝	2-4	98⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	12 13/16	1-14	92½
TVO Float-91	10⅝	28-11	95⅝
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	97⅝
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98⅛
C.Itoh 5¼-87	12⅝	3-18	98⅛

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, October 20, 1980

AELInd	17¾	18
AFAProt	5½	6½
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	10⅝	11
AddisnW	13⅝	14¼
AdvRoss	5	5¾
AffBsh	27⅝	28¼
AlaBncp	19⅛	19¾
AlexAlex	33	33½
Alicoinc	35½	37
AlltoB	7½	7¾
Altex	6⅞	7
Amerax s	55⅛	55½
AFins	21⅛	21⅝
AForn	5	5⅛
AGreet	12⅝	12⅞
AInGa	72	72¼
AMicros	24⅛	24¼
ANatins	13⅝	14
AQuasar	46⅝	45⅝
AResMg	25	25½
AWelding	54½	54½
Ameterr	3 9/16	3⅝
Anadite	8⅝	8¾
AppSA	20⅞	20⅝
ArgAGd	132	134½
AutoCp	12½	12⅞
AptdMtl s	39	39½
ArdenGp	4¼	4½
AsdCola	25⅞	25⅞
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15½
AtlanRs	18½	19
BairdCo	13⅝	13⅝
BallyPkP	13⅝	14
BanaHE	10⅝	11¼
BasicRsg	12⅛	12⅝
BasstFr	20	20½
BaylsMk	13⅝	14
Beeline	8⅝	9¼
BeardPtl	2 15-16	3⅛
BentlyL	25⅛	25⅝
BetzLab	48⅝	49
BevMgt	12½	12⅞
BiboCo	10⅝	11¼
BirdSon	16¼	17
Birtchr	4	4½
Blyvoor	22¼	22½
Bonanza	3⅝	3⅝
BrwTom s	29⅝	30⅛
Buckbee	9⅞	9⅞
Buffets	62	62½
BurnupS	13½	13⅝
CPTCp	34⅝	35
CalWtSv	31½	33
ConradH	3½	3⅝
CapEnav	2⅝	2½
CapSwC	22	22¼
CapInAir h	13⅝	14
CoreCp	15¼	16
CavnghC	3	3½
CnVIPS	15½	15⅞
ChrmSh	15⅝	15⅞
ChartHo	25	25¼
ChmLea	29	30½
ChesUtl	14⅝	15⅛
Chubb	40	40⅝
Cirfice	5¼	6
CitzSoGa	9	9½
CitzUtA	38⅝	38¼
CitzUtB	30	30½
ClarkJL	31	31½
ClowCp	6½	6¾
CdrTie s	21⅛	21⅝
ColGahol	1 1-16	1⅛
ComCIH	30⅝	31½
CmlShr	19	20½
CmwTel	17	18½

ConPap s	30⅝	31½
Cordis	34⅝	35
CrayRes	92	92¼
CrosTre s	34½	34⅞
CullnFd s	2½	3
Cycltron	17⅛	18
DanlyM	54	56
DtaDesgn s	17⅝	18¼
DavnMod	17	18
DBear	11⅝	12
DeKlbAg	46⅝	47
DetCanT	11½	12
DeweyEl	3⅝	4⅛
DiaCrys	27⅞	28½
DixnCru	32	33
Docutel	23⅞	24⅜
DairGn	16⅝	17⅜
DoylDB	27⅝	28¼
DunkinD	16⅝	16⅞
Durlron	26⅝	27
EsDrie	34⅝	35
EatnVnce	8⅝	9⅝
EconLab	22⅝	23⅛
ElPasEl	8⅝	9
ElderBe	5⅝	6⅛
ElsNucl	18	18⅝
ElModl	22⅝	23⅛
EnrDev	12	18⅝
EnrMethd	2¼	2 5-16
EnrMin	13	13⅝
EnRsv	18⅝	18⅞
Enhwistl	5⅝	5⅞
EquitSL	17⅛	17⅝
EqtOil s	18⅝	18⅞
FSC	3⅝	3⅞
FabriTk	3⅛	3¼
FarmGp	30⅝	30⅝
Fidicor	15	15⅝
FrstSvs	37	37½
FtBostn	31¼	31⅝
FtEmpS	15	15⅝
FtWnFin	6⅛	6⅜
FlagBks	15⅛	15⅜
Flickgr	17¼	17⅝
FloatPnt	25⅛	25⅝
FlaNFin	18	18⅝
FlaWatU	2⅞	2⅞
Flurocb	24⅝	25⅛
ForestO	37½	37¾
Formigli	11⅝	11⅝
FrankCp	9⅝	9⅝
FrankEl	13⅝	14
FreeSG	8⅝	8⅝
Fremont	26⅝	26⅞
FullrHB	12⅝	12⅞
GalaxyO	15⅝	15⅞
GnAutm	10⅝	10⅝
GnDevcs	3⅝	4
GnRlEst	13	14
GnReins s	54⅝	55⅝
GenRad	54⅝	55
GnRad wi	27	27½
GovEFn	9⅝	10
GreenM	11½	11⅝
GreyAdv	89	89½
GHintst s	21⅞	22⅛
Gyrodyn	6	6⅛
HahnEW	53⅝	55½
HamiPf s	30⅝	30⅞
Hardwke	9⅝	10⅛
HrpRow	12	12⅛
HarpGp	22⅝	23⅛
HartHl	19⅝	20
HenrdF	30⅝	30⅞
Hiebm	3⅝	3⅞
Hoover	16	16⅛
HorizRs	4⅝	5
HyattInt	21	24
IMSInt s	21⅝	23⅛
Intralnd	8	8⅛
Intel s	48	48⅛
IntrcEnr	7⅞	7⅞
IntmtGs	13⅝	13⅝
InBkWsh	12⅝	13⅛

Intersil	33	33½
IwaSoUt	20	20⅝
Jonsby	25½	25⅝
Jerico s	22⅝	23⅛
JiffyFd	⅛	½
JoslynM	28⅝	28½
KaisSt pf	18½	18⅝
Kalvar	2⅝	2 11-16
Kaman	25⅛	26⅝
KnapAm	9½	9⅞
KateGrs	3-16	⅛
Kaysam	4⅛	4⅝
KellySv s	32½	34
Keoffel	23½	23⅝
Kimball	19½	19⅝
Kinglnt	4	4⅝
KlenG	47½	47⅝
KnapeV	16⅝	17⅛
Kratos s	21	21⅛
Lancsin	25⅛	25½
LandRes	5⅝	6
LaneCo	27½	27⅝
LibbtJ	18½	18⅝
LfRnys	20	20⅝
Lisistor	11⅝	12⅛
LinBcst	63	63½
Logefrn	16½	17
MCIC	12	12⅜
MGFOil	25⅛	25⅝
MadsGE	14⅝	14½
MagellPet	12⅝	12⅝
MaemP	28¼	28⅝
MairRt	3¼	3⅝
Mallkrt	43⅝	43½
Marion s	21½	21⅝
MauiLP	33½	35
MayPet	42⅝	42⅝
MayPf wi	28	28⅝
MaynOil	18½	18⅝
McCorm	20	20⅛
McFarl	26⅝	27
McQuay	14½	14⅝
MeyerF	33⅛	33½
MidexW	18	18⅝
MidCap	9⅝	10⅛
MidlRes	1 15-16	2 1-16
MidlBks	28⅝	29⅛
Miller	27½	27⅝
MissVlG	14⅝	15⅛
Molex s	47⅝	47⅝
MonCal	5⅝	5⅝
MonuCp	19¼	19½
MoorsPd	30⅝	31
MoranEn	47	49⅝
MoraRes	⅜	1¼
MorsPh	11½	11⅝
MortClub	3⅝	3⅝
Moeller	30½	31½
NNCp	50⅝	51
NoraCp	38	39½
NDiaCp	27⅝	27½
NwldRE	14¼	17
NJNGas	15⅝	15⅝
NickOG	39⅝	40⅛
Nicolet s	22⅝	22⅝
NielsnA	36⅛	36⅝
NielsnB	35½	35⅝
NoCorGs	14¼	14½
NoEOl un	84	86
NwNGas	12⅝	13
NwstPS	13⅝	13⅝
Noxell	24¼	24⅝
Nucorp	23⅞	24½
OglvyM	38	30⅛
OhioCas	27½	27⅝
OhFerro	13⅝	13⅝
OtterTP	19½	19⅝
PCAInt	10⅝	11
PabstB	13	13½
PaGaR	19⅝	20⅛
PauleyP	27	27½
PaylsCs	13⅝	13½
PeerMf	15½	16⅛

PenoEnt	14½
Pestolr	16⅝
Petrolit	89¼
Petitbon	25
PhilaNat	32⅝
PierceSS	9⅝
Pinkrtn	44⅝
PlastHB	33⅝
Plastine	1
Possis	4⅛
PresGM	68½
PrsStryn	64⅝
Progrp	1
PubSvNC	13
PuriBen	22⅝
PutOCap	16⅝
QuakrCh	18⅝
RadanPr	13⅝
Raychm	78½
Raymnd	31½
RayvCm	37½
RenHLfe	23⅝
ReadEx	37⅛
RobbMy s	37⅛
Roseton	2⅛
Rouse	19½
RusStov	14½
Saddler	3⅝
Safeco	38⅛
StHelGd	30
StPaul	38½
ScanDr	2⅝ 2
ScrlaeH	57
Sensor s	29½
Svcher	14
Svcmst s	32⅛
ShMed s	23⅛
Shwmt	48⅝
SCoMtr	11⅛
SwEDiv	14½
SenEnr	41⅛
Standyn	27⅛
StdMicr	13
StdReg	32
StanHP	38½
Sterist	4⅝
StrawCl	34
Subaru	15½
SuperEl	12
TIME DC	4⅝
Tomrax	33⅝
Tandem s	[illegible]
TecumP	[illegible]
TelcmA s	[illegible]
Tennant	34⅝
Tierary	28
TomOil s	11⅝
TrkzPd	37
TrayGld s	8
TysonFd	13⅛
UnMcGill	13⅝
USEnr	13
USSurg	50⅛
USTrck	16⅝
UVaBsh	25⅝
UpPenP	12
VaalRs	92
ValBkAr	32
VanDus	16
Vrcolnt s	44⅛
Velcro s	10⅝
Victrast	7⅛
VideoCo	8⅝
VaNBsh	14⅝
WshEnr	16½
Waldbm	3⅝
WellsGa	17½
Wendys	16⅝
WstOref	102½
WDeep	71½
Whield	101
WinMlg	4⅛
WmorC	27¼
WoodLot	22½
WrightW	4⅝
ZionUtg	27

n.a.- Not applicable



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European Stock Markets
October 20, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	71.00	73.50
AKZO	20.00	20.10
Albert Heijn	70.00	70.90
Algemeen Bank	302.00	304.50
AMEV	91.70	91.70
Amrobank	63.50	63.80
A'Dam Rubber	3.41	3.41
Boskalis	94.50	94.40
Bredero	N.A.	190.00
Buehrmann T	65.30	65.30
Caland Hlds	27.70	27.50
Elsevier	180.00	178.00
Ennia	137.00	137.50
Fokker	33.00	33.50
Gist Brocades	40.50	41.30
Heineken	53.00	53.00
H.V.A.	30.00	30.00
Hoogovens	12.50	12.30
Naarden	16.50	16.00
K.L.M.	58.50	59.70
Nat. Nedder	115.90	117.00
Nedlloyd	97.40	97.10
Oce Vander G	118.80	119.20
OGEM	7.90	7.80
Pakhoed	40.30	41.40
Philips	16.80	17.10
Robeco	197.00	195.50
Rodamco	107.80	108.50
Rolinco	194.50	192.50
Rorento	112.60	115.40
Royal Dutch	195.10	193.10
RSV	45.00	45.50
Unilever	124.10	122.50
Van Ommer	26.40	26.40
VMF-Stork	36.20	36.00
VNU	83.60	84.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 86.80 Previous: 87.00

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,410	1,410
Cockerill	209	214
EBES	1,535	1,600
Electrobel	5,010	5,125
GB-Inno-BM	2,050	2,075
GBL (BLamb)	1,030	1,020
Hoboken	2,600	2,570
Petrofina	5,250	5,260
Ph. Gevaert	1,260	1,258
Soc. Generale	1,146	1,150
Sofina	3,100	3,190
Solvay	2,400	2,455
Traction Elec	2,280	2,300
Un. Miniere	704	710
V. Montagne	1,156	1,158

Bourse Index: 107.58 Previous: 109.10

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	80.00	80.10
Allianz Vers.	480.00	480.00
B.A.S.F.	127.90	128.50
Bayer	108.70	109.20
Bayer Hypo	252.00	256.00
Bayer Verein	311.00	313.50
Commerzbank	158.50	161.80
Cont. Gummi	58.80	58.00
Daimler	274.20	277.00
Degussa	266.00	269.30
Demag	135.00	136.00
D.Babcock	207.20	209.00
Deutsche Bnk	283.90	287.00
Dresdner Bnk	187.90	190.50
Du. Schulte	171.50	174.00
GHH	208.50	212.00
Hapag Lloyd	68.00	68.50
Hochtief	445.00	445.00
Hoechst	107.80	108.70
Hoesch	23.00	23.30
Holzmann	390.00	391.00
Horten	157.00	161.50
Kali u Salz	213.20	215.00
Karstadt	220.00	222.00
Kaufhof	195.50	199.00
K.H.D.	198.20	202.50
Kloeckner	39.00	40.20
Krupp	84.40	84.60
Linde	314.00	318.00
Lufthansa	69.00	69.50
MAN	185.00	188.20
Mannesman	127.70	129.40
Metallgesell.	314.50	317.00
Muench. Ruck	550.00	556.00
Neckermann	73.50	74.30
Preussag	130.00	131.30
RWE new	182.50	183.50
Schering	227.80	228.00
Siemens	277.10	280.10
Thyssen	87.50	89.00
Varta	182.50	183.50
Veba	138.50	140.60
VEW	108.10	109.00
Volkswagen	173.30	175.20

Siemens Index: 127.19 Previous: 128.73

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.80½	0.80½
AA Co	$20.62	20.62
Anglo-Am	$35.50	37.50
Babcock-Wil	0.96	0.97
Barclays Bnk	4.50	4.53
BAT Ind.	2.73	2.75
Beecham Gp	1.44	1.46
BICC	1.41	1.43
BOC Int'l	0.89	0.90
Boots	2.29	2.32
Bowater	1.69	1.43
B.P.	4.40	4.46
Burmah	1.87	1.85
Coats Patons	51.50	50.50
Charter Cons	2.27	2.75
Cadbury Sc.	0.68	0.67½
Cons.Gold Fds	6.33	6.43
Courtaulds	0.74	0.64
De Beer	$12.00	12.00
Distillers	2.30	2.02
Dunlop	0.74	0.74
Free St Ged	87.75	89.75
GEC	5.30	5.36
GKN	1.78	1.83
Glaxo	2.26	2.28
GUS	4.44	4.46
Guinness	0.79	0.79
Hawker-Sidd	N.A.	2.28
ICI	1.54	1.49
Imps	N.A.	0.78½
Lonrho	N.A.	1.17
Lucas	1.79	1.82
Marks-Spenc	1.08	1.10
Metal Box	2.52	2.52
Plessey	2.51	2.55
Randfontein	$99.50	103.50
Rank Org.	1.68	1.73
Reed	1.81	1.80
Rolls Royce	1.34	1.34
Royal Dutch	1.40½	1.40½
R.T.Z.	4.63	4.63
Shell	4.44	4.42
Thorn (A)	3.36	3.38
Trafalgar H	0.71	0.74
Tube Invest.	2.20	2.22
Ultramar	4.40	4.40
Unid Biscuits	0.82	0.82
Vickers	1.34	1.34
War Loan 3½	33.12	33.25
W. Deep	$73.75	76.00
W. Driefin	$106.25	109.25
W. Holding	$110.25	112.25
Woolworth	0.53½	0.53½
ZCI	0.38	0.39

F.T. 30 Index: 477.50 Previous: 481.10

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.90	8.00
Bastogi	727.50	709.00
Centrale	17,460	16,500
ERBA	4,490.00	4,310.00
ErcMarelli	327.50	312.50
Fiat	2,695.00	2,542.00
Finsider	84.00	81.00
Generali	90,990	87,000
IFI	4,200.00	4,160.00
Italcementi	30,500	29,150
Italgas	4,800.00	4,550.00
Italsider	348.00	325.00
LaRinas	303.00	302.00
Montedis	193.00	185.00
Olivetti	2,850.00	2,770.00
Pirelli	3,180.00	3,150.00
Snia Visco	1,310.00	1,102.00

BCI Index: 163.97 Previous: 152.18

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	508.00	504.00
Alsthom Atl.	101.40	96.10
BIC	561.00	560.00
Bouygues	771.00	770.00
BSN	1,020.00	1,025.00
Carrefour	1,825.00	1,800.00
Clm Lafarge	299.00	299.50
Club Mediter	432.00	424.50
Cofimeg	132.10	132.10
Cie Bancaire	327.00	330.00
CFP	222.00	226.00
CGE	349.00	349.00
CCF	N.A.	279.00
Creusot Loire	84.00	85.00
CSF	501.00	497.00
Dumez	940.00	945.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,352.00	1,357.00
Ferodo	339.00	338.00
Gen Occident	346.20	346.80
Hachette	292.00	284.50
Imetal	96.00	96.00
Legrand	1,750.00	1,740.00
L'Oreal	685.00	684.00
Mach Bull	51.05	51.80
Matra	10,030	10,028
Michelin	796.00	800.00
Moet Henn	528.00	531.00
Moulinex	63.00	63.05
Nord-Est L.	34.50	34.90
Paribas	122.30	122.70
Penarroya	94.80	94.50
Pernod Ric	333.50	341.50
Perrier	189.10	190.20
Peugeot	179.50	181.40
Poclain	224.20	226.00
Printemps	114.30	115.00
PUK	100.00	101.00
Radiotech.	311.00	315.00
Redoute	458.00	442.00
Rh Poulenc	101.00	104.00
Roussel Uclaf	226.00	226.80
Sacilor	13.55	13.30
St Gobain	137.00	131.00
Skis Rossignol	849.00	845.00
Suez	311.90	311.90
Telemecan	1,180.00	1,185.00
ThomsonBr	256.00	258.50
Usinor	9.20	9.20

AgefI Index: 151.76 Previous: 152.06

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,250	1,275
Buehrle	2,935	2,940
B Boveri	1,430	1,445
Ciba Geigy	1,010	1,015
Cr Suisse	2,440	2,445
Elektrowatt	2,430	2,420
Fisher	830	835
Hoff-Roche B	6,825	6,750
Interfood	5,775	5,775
Jelmoli	1,455	1,460
Landis Gyr	1,640	1,630
Nestle	3,170	3,185
Sandoz	3,750	3,750
Schindler	280	260
Ste B. Suisse	377	378
Sulzer	2,910	2,910
Swissair	696	700
U.B. Suisse	3,555	3,545
Winterthur	2,770	2,775
Zurich Ins.	15,000	15,100

SBC Index: 343.10 Previous: 343.30

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
October 20, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
—(d) Alliance Intl.Reva.(91) 11.9pct
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond ..... SF 679.86
—(d) Conbar ..... SF 716.00
—(d) Grobar ..... SF 788.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 994.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.81
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 8.10
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 13.20
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 128.9c
—(w) High Interest Sterling ..... [illegible]
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 25.80
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 16.16
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 31.75
CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 304.75
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 441.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 74.25
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 152.50
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 802.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 114.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.20
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 68.50
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(m) American Values Common ..... $
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref. ..... $
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 45.21
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ..... $ 72.27
—(w) Fidelity Far East Fd. ..... $ 27.80
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 42.94
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 90.93
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 25.88
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 54.48
—(d) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 16.98
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.80
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 12.02
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 16.64
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 12.02
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 21.48
JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... Y 1,831
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 38.30
LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 424.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 302.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.02
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 56.41
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,538.50
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,329.00
SWISS BANK CORP.:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 400.25
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 69.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 234.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.25
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 81.04
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 37.25
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.75
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 68.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 147.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 103.00
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 59.25
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 94.25
—(d) Romefac-Invest ..... SF 462.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 533.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 204.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.35
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.19
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 47.80

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 14.4
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 1,014.4
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 8.8
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 128.5
(w) CAMIT ..... $ 18.4
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 18.5
(d) Carlisle Open-End Fund ..... $ 217.2
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.4
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,289.1
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.4
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 16.4
(d) Cortexa International ..... [illegible]
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 84.9
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 34.2
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 38.4
(d) Europe Obligations ..... [illegible]
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 42.1
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 12.9
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 146.9
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 72.3
(d) Fonditalia ..... $ 21.3
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... [illegible]
(d) Global Fund Ltd ..... [illegible]
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 84.4
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... [illegible]
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... [illegible]
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 14.5
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 187.1
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 21.2
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... [illegible]
(d) Investa DWS ..... [illegible]
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... [illegible]
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 12.4
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 108.4
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... [illegible]
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,222
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... [illegible]
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F ..... [illegible]
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ..... [illegible]
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ..... [illegible]
(w) Lexfund ..... [illegible]
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... [illegible]
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... [illegible]
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Nippon Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... [illegible]
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... [illegible]
(w) Pretoria Financial ..... [illegible]
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... [illegible]
+(w) RBC Int'l Inc Fund ..... [illegible]
(d) Rento Fund ..... [illegible]
(d) Rentinvest ..... [illegible]
(d) Safe Fund ..... [illegible]
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... [illegible]
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... [illegible]
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... [illegible]
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... [illegible]
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... [illegible]
(d) UNICO Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... [illegible]
(w) Westam Growth Fund ..... [illegible]
(m) Winchester Overseas ..... [illegible]
(r) World Equity Grth Fd ..... [illegible]
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... [illegible]
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... [illegible]
(w) Worldwide Special ..... [illegible]

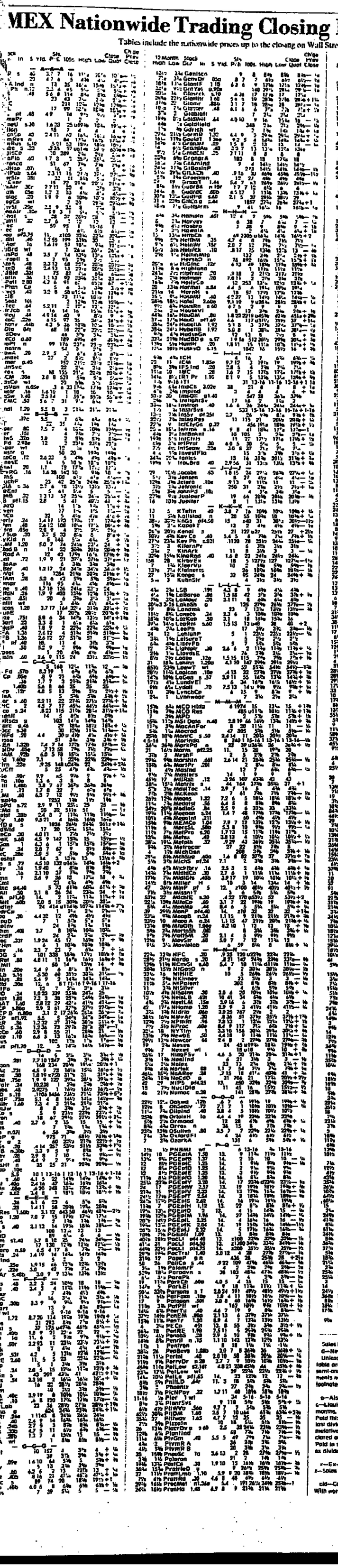
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; SF — Swiss Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; [illegible] Yield on US$ 40 Unit.

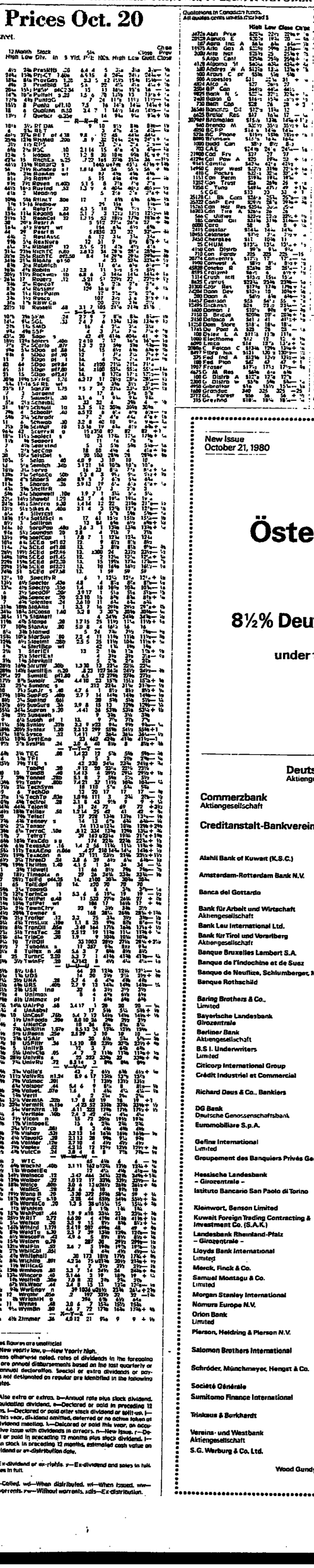
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MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



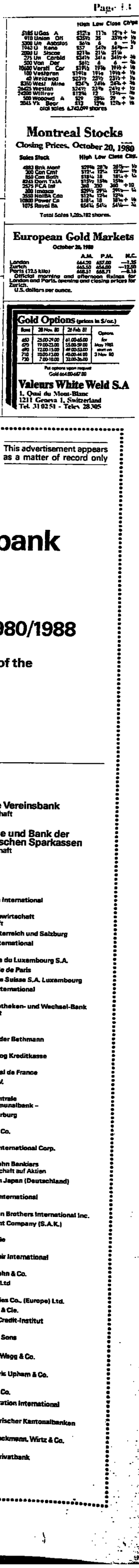




Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 20, 1980



Canadian Indexes

October 20, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	408.43	404.63
Toronto	2,366.30	2,352.20

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Tokyo Exchange

October 20, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	530	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	293
Asahi Glass	539	Mitsubi Chem.	245
Canon	735	Mitsubi Corp.	245
Dai Nip. Print	582	Mitsubi Elec	318
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	283
Fuji Photo	749	Mitsukoshi	551
Hitachi	346	Nippon Elec.	1,020
Honda Motor	565	Nippon Steel	157
I. Itoh	156	Sharp	1,350
J.A.L.	156	Sony Corp.	3,430
Japan Air L.	2,480	Sumitomo Bank	426
Kansai El. Pwr.	946	Sumitomo Chem.	157
Kao Soap	438	Sumitomo Metal	186
Kawasaki Steel	153	Taisho Marine	276
Kirin Brewery	472	Takeda	625
Komatsu	370	Tellin	153
Kubota	379	Tokyo Marine	439
Matsu El Ind.	882	Toray	235
Matsu E. Wks	612	Toyota	800

New Index : 497.56 ; Previous : 497.83
Nikkei-DJ Index : 7,173.33 ; Previous : 7,169.24

August U.S. Reserves

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. reserve assets rose $753 million in August to $22.58 billion, the Treasury said. Foreign currency holdings rose $432 million, to $5.83 billion, while the gold stock remained unchanged at $11.17 billion.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 20, 1980

Total Sales 1,205,182 shares.

European Gold Markets

October 20, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	644.20	657.00	—1.35
Zurich	645.50	656.00	—12.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	668.61	668.71	—8.18

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Bons	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81
650	25.00-29.00	61.00-65.00
670	19.00-23.00	55.00-59.00
690	12.00-15.00	49.00-53.00
710	10.00-13.00	43.00-47.00
730	7.00-10.00	32.00-36.00

Options for May 1981 exercise 3 Nov. 80

Put options upon request
Gold 664.00-667.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28.305

New Issue
October 21, 1980

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft

DM 150,000,000
8½% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1980/1988

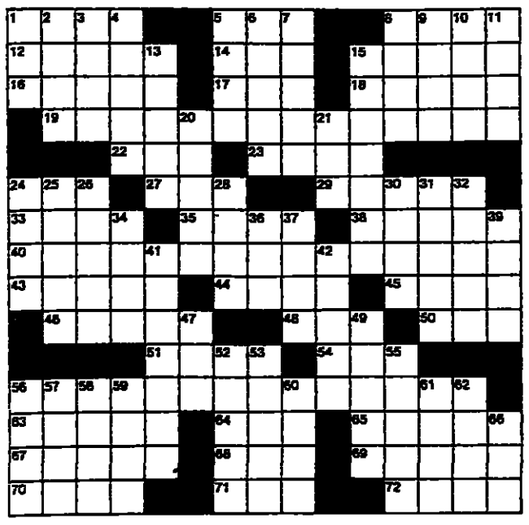
under the irrevocable and unconditional guaranty of the

Republic of Austria

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 8½% p.a., payable annually on November 1
Maturity: November 1, 1988
Listing: Frankfurt am Main and München

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft		**Dresdner Bank** Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	**Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale**	**Bayerische Vereinsbank** Aktiengesellschaft
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	**Österreichische Länderbank** Aktiengesellschaft	**Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen** Aktiengesellschaft
Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Atlantic Capital Corporation
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Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope NV	Bank für Oberösterreich und Salzburg
Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg Aktiengesellschaft	Bank of Tokyo International Limited	Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Barclays Bank International Limited
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.	Bergen Bank
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Euromobiliare S.p.A.	European Banking Company Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
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Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.a.k.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –	Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie
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Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Morgan Stanley International	National Bank of Abu Dhabi	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
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Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.	Postipankki	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
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S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft	Wirtschafts- und Privatbank
Wood Gundy Limited		Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Rotating machine parts
5 Physician's org.
8 Prefix for body or tank
12 African lilies
14 Male swan
15 Makes tracks
16 Green item
17 Highest mountain in Crete
18 False ——
19 Ike and Monty
22 Maglie or Mineo
23 Siberian river
24 Fool
27 Gruntling
29 Ready for the pitch
33 Boundary
35 Perfume bottle
38 Type of Greek architecture
40 Bonnie and Clyde
43 Office worker, for short
44 Van Gogh's brother
45 Surrounded by
46 Footwear for W. C. Fields
48 Dallas univ.
50 U.S. humorist: 1866-1944
51 Pupil's neighbor
54 Unit of energy
56 Tom and Huck
63 Pool owner's bane
64 Issue weapons
65 Zodiac sign
67 Brown seaweeds
68 Actress Zetterling
69 "——, Dolly!"
70 Employs
71 Prefix meaning "along with"
72 Gwyn or Quickly

DOWN

1 Calloway
2 Waugh or Guinness
3 Subject of Katz's "Days of Wrath"
4 Appears
5 Kind of test
6 Cover girl
7 Lower in esteem
8 —— breve, in music
9 Approach
10 Two years in the House
11 Distinctive doctrines
13 Kind of hanger
15 Enthusiast
20 Brisk
21 Wycherley's "Love—— Wood"
24 Elec. measurements
25 What parties vie for
26 ——throat
28 Encircled
30 Dry, cold wind
31 Inner self
32 Mousy
34 Sicilian volcano
36 Hardwood
37 Epitaph verb
39 Grant
41 Bulletin-board items
42 Name, to Cicero
47 Sign outside a hit
49 Heep
52 Moslem rulers
53 "Let us——," firemen's slogan
55 Bridge expert
56 U.S.S.R. oil city
57 Corrida cries
58 Amorous glance
59 Fabric surfaces
60 Refugee from Uganda
61 Blue or White
62 This may be hard or soft
66 One hundred centavos, in Peru

C	A	C	T	I		P	S	I	S		A	B	A	S
A	L	L	I	A	N		A	I	N	O	N		M	E	L	T
R	A	I	L	S		R	O	T	O		A	L	T	O
P	I	P	E	O	N	B	O	A	R	D		L	A	I
		S	L	O	O	P		E	R	O	T	I	C	
P	A	C		E	D	I	E		R	O	T	H		
A	L	O	T		A	L	D	S		W	H	E	E	L
T	E	N	A	B	L	E		M	O	N	O	C	L	E
S	P	U	M	E		D	E	A	R		I	A	M	A
		N	I	L	E		P	L	I	E		T	O	N
B	A	D	L	O	T		I	L	E	D	E			
A	R	R		W	H	I	S	T	L	E	S	T	O	P
S	O	U	L		A	S	I	A		S	T	A	K	E
E	M	M	A		N	E	L	L		S	E	R	I	A
R	A	S	P		S	E	E	K		A	R	T	E	L

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

M	A	B		T	O	S	T	I		P	A	W	S	
A	M	O	S		U	L	N	A	R		U	N	I	T
A	B	A	T		R	E	A	D	E		R	A	S	A
R	I	C	I	A		R	O	K		D	I	C	E	R
		O	N	C	E		E	I	S	K	I	M	O	
L	A	N	C	I	E	T		I	T	I	N		N	E	P
I	B	I	S	I	E	N		S	N	A	K	E		D	L	I
N	E	I	T	S		P	A	T	T	I		C	A	V	E
D	A	I	R		L	A	I	T	H	E		C	O	M	E	T
A	M	I		A	L	O	E		S	O	N	D	R	A
		C	A	G	I	N	G		P	E	N	N		
N	I	T	R	O			R	O	O		O	T	I	C
O	D	I	O	R		A	I	D	A	P	T		Y	A	R	O
S	E	R	I	A		R	E	S	E	T		E	N	I	D
E	A	S	Y			M	E	S	S	Y			A	S	A

Solution to Monday's Puzzle

Editor's Note: The wrong solution was printed for Friday's puzzle. The correct solution appears above.

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	19	66	13	55	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	31	88	15	59	Fair
AMSTERDAM	11	52	1	34	Overcast	MADRID	17	63	1	34	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	5	41	Overcast	MANILA	29	84	22	72	Foggy
ATHENS	27	81	20	68	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	20	68	14	57	Foggy
AUCKLAND	16	61	9	48	Showers	MIAMI	30	86	22	72	Cloudy
BANGKOK	32	90	22	72	Stormy	MILAN	16	61	4	39	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	17	63	Fair	MONTREAL	13	55	1	34	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	54	8	46	Foggy	MOSCOW	13	55	4	39	Foggy
BERLIN	11	52	4	39	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	0	32	Overcast
BRUSSELS	18	61	2	36	Cloudy	NASSAU	29	84	23	73	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	22	72	15	59	Rain	NEW DELHI	32	90	21	70	Fair
BUDAPEST	13	55	8	46	Cloudy	NEW YORK	17	63	60	43	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	22	72	15	59	Foggy	NICE	19	66	10	50	Fair
CAIRO	30	86	17	63	Fair	OSLO	8	46	5	41	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	11	52	Fair	PARIS	15	59	8	46	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	11	52	4	39	Rain	PEKING	15	59	5	41	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	8	46	Fair	PRAGUE	10	50	1	34	Showers
DUBLIN	13	55	8	46	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	28	82	21	70	Foggy
EDINBURGH	7	45	—2	28	Foggy	ROME	20	68	10	50	Fair
FLORENCE	19	66	12	54	Cloudy	SAN PAULO	27	81	20	68	Foggy
FRANKFURT	11	52	4	39	Cloudy	SEOUL	22	72	12	54	Fair
GENEVA	10	50	—1	30	Fair	SINGAPORE	22	90	23	73	Foggy
HELSINKI	13	55	5	41	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	11	52	5	41	Overcast
H.C. MINH CITY	29	84	21	70	Cloudy	SYDNEY	20	68	13	55	Cloudy
HONG KONG	27	81	24	75	Overcast	TAIPEI	24	75	21	70	Foggy
HOUSTON	23	73	11	52	Fair	TEHRAN	—	—	—	—	N.A.
ISTANBUL	28	82	18	64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	17	63	Foggy
JAKARTA	31	88	22	72	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	70	18	64	Overcast
JERUSALEM	28	82	14	57	Cloudy	TUNIS	21	70	12	54	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	28	82	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	57	5	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	18	64	Fair	WARSAW	10	50	2	36	Cloudy
LIMA	21	70	16	61	Overcast	WASHINGTON	18	64	6	43	Fair
LISBON	28	68	9	48	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	43	—1	30	Fair
LONDON	13	52	7	45	Overcast						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5,975, 6,050, 7,120, 7,185, 7,255, 9,410, 9,750, 12,095 and 15,070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,660, 17,885, 15,420, 12,095, 11,820, 9,580, 7,120 and 6,050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,550, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,865, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15,245, 7,325, 6,060, 5,955, 3,980, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,040, 1,360 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17,820, 17,740, 15,270, 11,760, 9,770, 26,000, 6,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26,040, 21,460, 17,870, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENPAC

COSUR

ASANUE

HARANG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

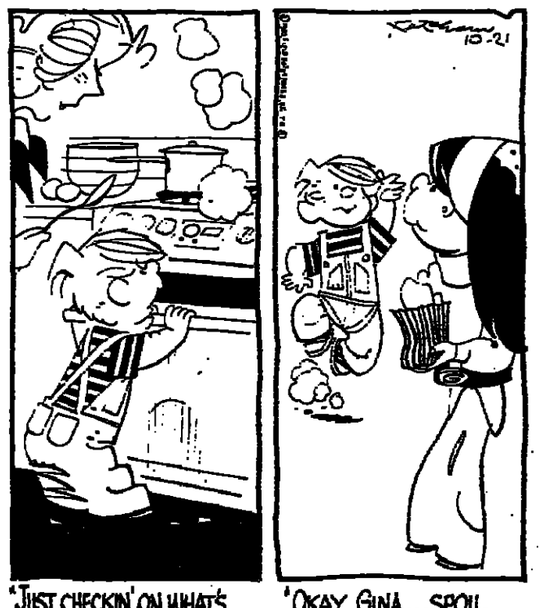
Answer: "□□□□" TO THE □□□□

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOWDY PATCH STIGMA BEHAVE
Answer: What the farmer said when he was told that his pig was taking a bath—HOGWASH!

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE LETTERS OF VIRGINIA WOOLF
Volume VI: 1936-1941
Edited by Nigel Nicolson and Joanne Trautmann.
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 556 pp. $19.95.

Reviewed by James Atlas

"I WANT to tell you that you have given me complete happiness. No one could have done more than you have done. Please believe that. But I know that I shall never get over this; and I am wasting your life." Thus began what was in all probability Virginia Woolf's last letter, the suicide note to her husband Leonard Woolf that she left behind when she filled her pockets with stones and drowned herself in the river near their Sussex home.

This haunting end to a life so intensely lived is difficult enough to accept even if we remind ourselves of the events surrounding it: The invasion of Britain seemed imminent, planes skirmished overhead, incendiary bombs plummeted into the fields all night. Then there was the history of Virginia Woolf's illnesses, her earlier suicide attempt in 1904 and the dread of failure that so often accompanied completion of a book (in this case, her novel "Between the Acts"). Still, her suicide seems bewildering when the letters are read alone; only two weeks before, oblivious to the war, she reported to her friend Elizabeth Robins: "It's amazingly peaceful here." And she was relieved by the completion of her biography of Roger Fry, over which she had labored for years — "each word was like carrying a coal scuttle to the top of the house."

A Lively Portrait

The reader of this last volume of letters, then, will find here no illumination of her death, despite the editors' meticulous efforts to sort out and date the three suicide notes she wrote — two to Leonard and one to her sister Vanessa Bell. Indeed, the letters are notably more cheerful than the troubled revelations to be found in the three volumes of diaries that have appeared so far. Written with specific recipients in mind, the letters are inevitably guarded and self-conscious, yet they reveal Virginia Woolf perhaps more fully than any of the memoirs and biographies that have issued forth in such profusion over the last few years. Edited with a conscientious attention to detail, these letters provide a lively portrait of the novelist that should engage even those weary of Bloomsbury and its chroniclers.

For all her apparent fragility, Virginia Woolf was a figure of considerable worldliness; even toward the end of her life, when she could have remained above such matters, she was active in the Hogarth Press, which she and Leonard had founded in 1917; she lectured to women's groups and wrote for The Daily Worker on "Why Art Follows Politics"; and she was eloquent in defending Bloomsbury against the charge that it was effete. Leonard Woolf, an influential figure in the Labor Party and eminent political theorist, was Bloomsbury no less than the willfully literary Lytton Strachey, she reminded a young art historian who had suggested that she and her friends were indifferent to politics.

The temperament reflected in these letters was anything but rarefied; Virginia Woolf possessed a genuine social versatility. Toward importuners she was polite but firm; toward the Bloomsbury circle she adopted various subtle shades of intimacy; toward her aristocratic friends she was engaging, flattering, disarmingly attractive, but never unctuous. Returning from a visit to Vita Sackville-West at Sissinghurst, one of England's great houses, she wrote her friend Ethel Smyth: "The whole place was a magnificent proof of our old English aristocratic tradition. When I got back here I was positively ashamed of my middle class origin. It was a wet night and the kitchen was damp and my room all strewn with old clothes. But I recouped my spirits by saying L. [Leonard] and I wouldn't like to live at Sissinghurst" — a plausible claim, given her devotion to the austere, hard-working life she and Leonard had fashioned for themselves.

Virginia Woolf addressed her correspondents in many voices, some more inhibited than others, but none of them insincere. She was dependent on her older sister Vanessa — "When you're not there the color goes out of my life, as water from a sponge; and I merely exist, dry and dusty" — and, even in late middle age, addressed her with a younger sister's eagerness to please. Toward Vita, she was very much the once-ardent friend, vivacious and coy, nostalgic about their "affair" of a decade before (whether they had ever been lover is uncertain; that they had bee very much in love is evident fro Quentin Bell's biography). Towar Ethel Smyth, a strong-willed com poser and memoirist in her 7 who became infatuated with he she was furiously impatient. She forever putting off this aggressiv importunate admirer, bestowin on her praise so extravagant that verges on hostility; but to othe she was unnervingly candid: Eth was "a termagant." "Ethel's ne dog is dead," she wrote Vita. "Th truth is, no dog can stand th strain of living with Ethel." In ge eral, though, the letters are mo subdued than some of those in ea lier volumes, where references Katherine Mansfield or Lady Ottoline Morrell tended to elic certain mean-spirited competi ness.

Virginia Woolf's life was appe ingly eventful; there were endle dinners, teas and weekend visi continental voyages, the "scrib mage" of London followed tranquil months in Monk's Hou her modest country home. Yet was remarkably industrious; in years covered by these letters produced "The Years" and "Be tween the Acts," the biography Roger Fry, her feminist polem "Three Guineas," and innum able articles; in the last months her life, she embarked on a histo of English literature — apart fr a daunting flow of letters and h copious diary. There seemed to time for everything.

Her suicide belies the happine of those last years. To her sist she left no doubt that her marria to Leonard Woolf was a great during union: "We get snatches divine loneliness here, a day two; and sanguine as I am I said L. as we strolled through t mushroom fields, Thank the Lo we shall be alone; we'll play bow then I shall read Sevigne; th have grilled ham and mushroo for dinner; then Mozart — a why not stay here for ever a ever, enjoying this immor rhythm, in which both eye a soul are at rest? . . . We were same, so happy."

Yet the backdrop to this dom tic tranquility was a Europe in integration. Forlorn after Woolfs' London flat was damag in the blitz, she mourned the cit destruction.

"You never shared my passi for the great city," she wrote Et Smyth. "Yet it's what, in some corner of my dreaming mind, resents Chaucer, Shakespea Dickens. It's my only patriot save one vision, in Warwicksh one spring when we were d back from Ireland and I saw a lion being led, under the may the beeches, along a grass r and I thought that is Englan Unspoken in these letters is threat of barbarism, a violent to the civility that Virginia Wo and her circle had made an ess tial value.

An Inspired Correspondent

To be sure, the letters have th longueurs; one wearies of the la news about E.M. Forster's blad operation or interminable nego tions over a lost umbrella. But Virginia Woolf was an inspired co respondent: "Letter writing is one the gifts which was kept b when fairies stood at my cra and gave me an affection heart," she wrote the nove Hugh Walpole. Hardly. She wa master of the vivid image, the detail, and could depict a su with fine satirical verve. "Oh so furious!" she complained to sister: "Just as we'd cleared off weekend visits, the telephe rings, and there comes to lu late, hungry yet eating with the liberation and mastication of Toad, Mr. Gillies of the La Party. It's 5:30. He's still th masticating." For her, gossip w literary genre.

What is finally so compell about these letters, though, is great intensity of feeling they veal. "Inky and bitter and old" in her own ironic self-portrait Virginia Woolf stands out aga the impending ruin of Europe. world reflected in her let appeals to us now, I think, beca it celebrates attainments that h since lost their civilizing fo friendship, art as a vocation, sense of belonging to a cult Bloomsbury had its fatuous congratulatory side, but no possessed a more effortless d mand of its graces than Vir Woolf.

James Atlas is an editor of New York Times Book Review.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, West heard his opponents bid to six spades. He had his fingers on the heart jack, the right lead to defeat the contract, but had to think again when his partner doubled and South redoubled.

The double of a freely bid slam contract asks for an unusual lead, in accordance with an idea put forward by Theodore Lightner nearly half a century ago. Dummy's suit is the first choice, but if there is no such suit the leader must use his common sense.

The traditional idea was to lead a long suit that partner might want to ruff, which would have worked here. But some players feel that the double calls in such cases for a suit bid by declarer, so West led a diamond and South made 13 tricks with no difficulty.

In the replay, North played in the accurate contract of six trump from the North position.

NORTH
♠AQ
♡Q642
◇AKQJ
♣K108

WEST
♠976
♡J10953
◇975
♣Q8

EAST (D)
♠53
♡—
◇108642
♣A75432

SOUTH
♠KJ10842
♡AK87
◇3
♣J6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♠	Pass	2N.
Pass	4♠	Pass	4N.
Pass	5◇	Pass	6♠
Dbl.	Redbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond five.

Phils' 2-Run Rally in 9th Downs Royals, 4-3


Del Unser coming home with winning run in Game 5. United Press International

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The Philadelphia Phillies will call themselves the Comeback Kids after their stirring two-run rally in the ninth inning Sunday that beat the Kansas City Royals, 4-3, in Game 5 of a World Series that now tilts heavily in Philadelphia's favor, three games to two.

The Phils and their fans will talk of Bob Boone's single and Del Unser's pinch-hit RBI double and Manny Trillo's game-winning infield hit in that thrilling ninth. And they will praise Tug McGraw for his two victorious innings of relief and the way he worked out of a bases-loaded-with-walks jam in the ninth.

Royal Memories

What the Royals will remember, however, is the way Boone's ground smash rolled tantalizingly out of George Brett's glove at third and how Unser's one-hop bullet went right past immobile first baseman Willie Aikens, who actually moved out of the way to try a fancy sweeping grab. And they will think of the way Trillo's liner hit square in the glove of losing pitcher Dan Quisenberry's glove — and then rolled slowly away as Unser sped home with the winning run.

Surely, those were symbols. The Royals had a 3-2 lead literally in their gloves. But it rolled away, and probably the Series with it. The Phils return home to Veterans Stadium with their two best pitchers ready — Steve Carlton in Game 6 and Dick Ruthven in Game 7, if necessary.

Sunday was the day for the Royals, going against rookie Marty Bystrom. But, as in the opener, which the Royals lost to rookie Bob Walk, the Royals could not win a game when the Phils were spotting them a distinct pitching advantage.

When McGraw fanned Jose Cardenal with the bases loaded to end Game 5, it was the seventh inning in which the Royals had left men in scoring position.

Of the game's first 13 hitters, a dozen went out meekly. Only one got a hit, and that line single to right didn't count, since George Brett got it and he isn't mortal.

The game seemed to start in the third inning, with the Royals, then the Phils, pulling magnificent escapes, helped by questionable thinking on the parts of their foes.

After Larry Bowa grounded a single to center off Larry Gura in the Phil third, he broke for second as Boone hit a tantalizing pop to right. Frank White made a wonderful over-the-shoulder, sprinting, hatless catch of what might have been a double, then spun and lobbed the ball back toward first where Bowa was doubled to end the inning.

Then eerie things began happening to the Royals. Their third started with symbolic promise.

First, Darrell Porter, hitless in 10 Series at-bats and hitting under .100 for nearly a month, got a line hit. Before the game, an usher came up to Porter with a bat and said, "Darrell, I asked you for this bat as a birthday present June 2d, when you were hitting .333. I thought you might like to have it back." Porter swung it and broke his post-season 1-for-20.

Then, U.L. Washington laid down a bunt toward third. No one will ever know if he would have been out on a close play at first because second baseman Manny Trillo forgot to cover when Pete Rose crept in, properly anticipating a bunt.

Command Decision

With two on and none out, Manager Jim Frey faced a decision: Call for a sacrifice bunt with swift Willie Wilson (2-for-18 with nine strikeouts) or go for the big inning with the top of his order coming up. Frey is strictly an Earl Weaver Big-Bang disciple. So Wilson swung away. And flied out.

Frank White, 2-for-20 and so tight these days he couldn't make contact as a fungo hitter, dribbled to second. Brett got a low 1-1 fastball and lashed at it, but also grounded to second.

As often happens in post-season games, momentum and enthusiasm swung almost instantaneously. With one out in the fourth, Royal first baseman Aikens made a boner that, at the time, had the potential to dim the luster of his pair of two-homer Series games. The play began with a miserable Bake McBride bunt that Gura gobbled up and flipped softly to first to beat McBride by 15 feet.

But suddenly ump Nick Bremigan was yelling "Safe." Aikens' foot had been one inch from the base as he took Gura's toss. Realizing it, he picked his foot up and stomped on the base just as McBride arrived: Tie to the runner.

Here's How

Mike Schmidt stepped up. On a 2-2 fastball, away, he showed why he hit more home runs this season (48) than any third baseman in the history of baseball. He hit a titanic liner up into the left-to-right jet stream and watched it scream 440 feet over the 12-foot wall at the 410-foot sign in deepest right-center. What should have been a bases-empty homer produced a 2-0 lead.

The Royals pecked away for a run in the fifth, another inning of inches. Washington singled and Wilson slapped a grounder that Schmidt bobbled. After a White sacrifice, Brett drove in a run with a grounder to second as the Phils, playing deep, gladly conceded the run to get Brett out. After Aikens walked, McBride made a fine catch of a foul Hal McRae fly against the wall in the right-field corner.

With each inning, Bystrom's dam was coming closer to breaking. In four of the first five, the Royals left men in scoring position. But Manager Dallas Green waited too long before heading Bystrom toward the showers. Amos Otis, this year's Mr. October, opened the sixth with a 410-foot homer to left to tie the game, 2-2. That made Otis, who hit .333 in the Royals' three-game sweep of New York, 11-for-20 in the Series with three homers, 22 total bases and seven RBIs.

Plow Horse Makes It

When Clint Hurdle followed with a rope single to right, it was time for a change, especially against Porter, who had hit two hard drives with his new-old bat. But Bystrom stayed and Porter drilled a ground single to right. Hurdle, a plow-horse runner, gambled going to third and beat McBride's throw.

Washington then greeted reliever Ron Reed with a first-pitch sacrifice fly to left for a 3-2 as lead as Hurdle hustled home with the go-ahead run his extra base had provided.

When Wilson then smashed a double off the right-field fence, the Royals should have had men on second and third with only one out. But third base coach Gordie MacKenzie took what might have been a justifiable gamble with two outs — but an awful one with one out — as he sent Porter home against the rifle relay arm of Manny Trillo. Porter was out by 15 feet.

In the late innings, the Royals have a magic man in White at second. "Every time I see a ball hit to my left, I jump for joy," says submarine reliever Dan Quisenberry.

In the seventh, a Greg Luzinski walk and Keith Moreland single with one out knocked Gura out after 77 pitches. Quisenberry put the game in White's hands. On a routine short-to-second force out by Maddox, White nearly turned a marvelous double play pivot. And on a Trillo smash behind second, White streaked right, snagged the ball and flipped to Washington for the inning-ending force.

As the ninth inning began, the Royal fans began chanting "One, two, three. . . . " They wanted the Royals to get three quick outs — and a sweep at home. But the Phils smartened up: They stopped hitting everything to White.

Schmidt hit a smash to Brett's left. He dove, and had it trickle out of his glove as he lay prone and helpless. Then, pinch-hitter Unser cracked a hard one-hopper toward Aikens, who was holding the runner.

A good first baseman would have snagged it and perhaps have started a double play. A mediocre first baseman, especially one who weighs 230 pounds like Aikens, would have shifted his weight toward the ball and at least blocked it.

But a bad first baseman would shift away from the ball and try a cute matador swipe — and watch the ball rocket past him into the right-field corner for a game-tying RBI double. That's what Aikens did.

3d Time Unlucky

The Phils sacrifice-bunted Unser to third. The Royals got a break when Brett threw out Maddox on a chopper that was barely fair, Unser holding.

But then the Royals tried and failed for a third time to hold onto a hard but catchable ball. Manny Trillo hit a thigh-high liner directly at Quisenberry, who is far from a graceful natural athlete. The ball glanced off his reflex grab and rolled toward Brett, whose scoop-and-peg to first was a full stride late as Unser crossed the plate with the run for a 4-3 Phillie lead.

The Box Score

PHILA	ab	r	h	bi	KANSAS CITY	ab	r	h	bi
Rose 1b	4	0	0	0	Wilson lf	5	0	2	0
McBrid rf	4	1	0	0	White 2b	3	0	0	0
Schmdt 3b	4	2	2	2	GBrett 3b	5	0	1	1
Luzinski lf	2	0	0	0	Aikens 1b	3	0	1	0
LSmith lf	0	0	0	0	Cncpcn pr	0	0	0	0
Unser lf	1	1	1	1	McRae dh	5	0	1	0
Morlnd dh	3	0	1	0	Otis cf	3	1	2	1
GMddx cf	4	0	0	0	Hurdle rf	3	1	1	0
Trillo 2b	4	0	1	1	Cardenl rf	2	0	0	0
Bowa ss	4	0	1	0	Porter c	4	0	2	0
Boone c	3	0	1	0	Wshgtn ss	3	1	2	1
Total	33	4	7	4	Total	36	3	12	3

Philadelphia	000	200	002	— 4
Kansas City	000	012	000	— 3

E—Aikens, GBrett. DP—Kansas City 2. LOB—Philadelphia 4, Kansas City 13. 2B—Wilson, McRae, Unser. HR—Schmidt (2), Otis (3). SB—GBrett. S—White, Moreland. SF—Washington.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Philadelphia						
Bystrom	5	10	3	3	1	4
Reed	1	1	0	0	0	0
McGraw W,1-1	3	1	0	0	4	5
Kansas City						
Gura	6 1-3	4	2	1	1	2
Quisnbrry L,1-2	2 2-3	3	2	2	0	0

Bystrom pitched to three batters in sixth.
T—2:51. A—42,369.

Evans Quarterbacks Bears to 24-7 Victory Over Lions

...t Patriots Blow Out Colts, 37-21

...Agency Dispatches

...ORE — The New Eng-...ts, who are averaging ...game, used Steve Gro-...assing yards and a 98-...f return for a touch-...orace Ivory en route to ...tional Football League ...day over the Baltimore

...urned a third-quarter ...yards to put New Eng-... for good in the Patri-...aight triumph. Grogan ...Jackson with a 37-yard ...on Calhoun and Chuck ...ored touchdowns and ... had three field goals ...gland.

...s held the lead twice, ...me at 21-17 midway ... third quarter, when ...Reese McCall took a ...pass between two de-...the end zone. But 18 ...r Ivory was in the Colt ...th the clinching touch-

...ut New England atop ...i. "Now we're all pull-...end of the rope," said ...o caught a game-high ...r 127 yards and moved ...nd Berry, the former ...(and now the Pats' ...ach), into third place ...'s all-time pass-recep-... list with 9,328.

...rs 24, Lions 7

...o, quarterback Vince ...ing his first start this ...w a touchdown pass to ... and scored on a 1-... the first period to spur ... a 24-7 triumph over

... Bears leading, 10-0, in ...uarter, Evans threw a ...d-down pass to Scott ...ouchdown; in the final ...r the Lions had pulled ...17-7, Evans hit Scott ...rd scoring strike to put ...ay.

Detroit rookie running back Billy Sims, who came into the game leading the league with 651 yards, was held to 53 yards in 14 carries. The Bears' Walter Payton is now second in rushing with 683 yards.

Chiefs 23, Broncos 17

In Denver, quarterback Steve Fuller threw two scoring passes, including a career-long 46-yarder to wide receiver Henry Marshall for the clinching score late in the third quarter, to help Kansas City post its third straight triumph, 23-17, over the Broncos. It was the Chiefs' first victory over Denver in the teams' last nine meetings.

Falcons 41, Saints 14

In New Orleans, quarterback Steve Bartkowski threw four TD passes and Joel Williams had two third-quarter interceptions to set up scores as the Falcons drubbed New Orleans, 41-7.

Chargers 44, Giants 7

In San Diego, quarterback Dan Fouts threw for a career-high 444 yards, including three touchdowns, as the Chargers, trouncing the New York Giants, 44-7, bounced back from two straight losses and remained atop the AFC West.

With Fouts completing 26 of 41 passes against New York's drop-back zone, John Jefferson, Charley Joiner and Kellen Winslow each had more than 100 yards in reception yardage — a first in San Diego's rich passing history. Fouts had TD passes of 39 yards to Jefferson, 11 yards to Joiner and 31 yards to John Floyd.

Oilers 20, Buccaneers 14

In Houston, Ken Stabler passed for 242 yards and a touchdown to complement Earl Campbell's career-high 202 yards as the Oilers snapped a two-game losing streak by downing Tampa Bay, 20-14.

The Oilers used a two-tight-end offense, thanks to the recent acquisition of All-Pro tight end Dave Casper from Oakland, and the combination of Casper and incumbent Mike Barber produced at least a psychological advantage. "I think the new set-up helped us," Campbell said. "It made it seem like we had more men on the field."

Rams 31, 49ers 17

In San Francisco, Vince Ferragamo threw for 281 yards and four touchdowns to lead the Rams to their fifth straight victory, 31-17, over San Francisco. Ferragamo has 13 TD passes in six games since he became the Rams' starting quarterback.

Elvis Peacock, the Rams' leading rusher, sat out the game because of an injury. Los Angeles gained only 36 yards on 16 rushing attempts in the first half, but Ferragamo's passing was perfect on two touchdown drives.

Early in the second period Ferragamo was 6-for-6 as the Rams drove 67 yards and took the lead on a 17-yard TD pass to running back Cullen Bryant. In the final minute of the quarter, Los Angeles moved 69 yards on two plays — a 45-yard completion to Willie Miller and a 24-yard scoring pass to Drew Hill.

Standings

...CAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
	6	1	0	.857	207	131
	5	2	0	.714	148	108
	4	3	0	.571	153	142
	4	3	0	.571	99	144
	1	6	0	.143	114	164
Central						
	4	2	0	.667	154	101
	4	3	0	.571	147	133
	4	3	0	.571	114	125
	3	4	0	.429	108	105
West						
	5	2	0	.714	210	128
	4	3	0	.571	131	138
	3	3	0	.500	137	144
	3	4	0	.429	130	156
	3	4	0	.429	125	142

...NAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
	6	1	0	.857	190	98
	5	2	0	.714	186	102
	2	5	0	.286	140	150
	2	5	0	.286	101	120
	1	6	0	.143	98	220
Central						
	5	2	0	.714	176	121
	3	4	0	.429	99	107
	3	4	0	.429	102	150
	2	4	1	.357	96	163
	2	4	1	.357	99	140
West						
	5	2	0	.714	238	135
	4	3	0	.571	188	128
	3	4	0	.429	161	229
	0	7	0	.000	102	209

...nday's Results
...lo 14
... Dallas 10
...een Bay 21
...innesota 0
...St.Louis 0
...York Jets 17
...Orleans 14
...olt 7
...Denver 17
... Baltimore 21
...an Francisco 17
...w York Giants 7
...pa Bay 14
...nday's Game
...burgh, 9 p.m.

Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
EAST						
	8	6	0	16	317	305
	7	6	1	15	283	334
	6	9	0	12	326	367
	5	9	0	10	280	315
WEST						
	12	2	0	24	436	233
	9	5	0	18	351	319
	7	6	1	15	318	296
	7	7	0	14	336	320
	2	13	0	4	274	432

...urday's Results
...o 27, Ottawa 7
...day's Results
...nto 24
...skatchewan 28
...ipeg 28

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
N.Y. Islanders	3	0	3	26	20	9
Calgary	3	1	2	22	19	8
Philadelphia	3	3	0	20	21	4
Washington	2	2	1	20	16	5
N.Y. Rangers	1	5	0	18	30	2
Smythe Division						
Chicago	4	1	1	26	22	9
Colorado	3	1	1	21	14	7
St. Louis	3	1	1	19	19	7
Vancouver	3	2	0	21	15	6
Winnipeg	1	2	1	15	15	3
Edmonton	1	3	1	15	19	3
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Los Angeles	3	1	0	20	12	6
Hartford	2	2	2	24	27	6
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	19	23	4
Montreal	1	3	1	14	14	3
Detroit	0	5	0	14	30	0
Adams Division						
Toronto	4	1	0	22	18	8
Minnesota	2	1	1	19	16	5
Buffalo	2	2	1	14	13	5
Boston	2	4	0	17	17	4
Quebec	1	3	2	23	31	4

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 2, Montreal 1 (Bridgman (2), Preston (3)); Gingras 1 (1)).

N.Y. Islanders 3, Hartford 3 (Sutter (2), Gorino (4), Gillies (2); Sims 2 (6), Keon 1 (1)).

Edmonton 4, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Semenko 2 (4), Gretzky (5); Vickers (2), Johnstone 1 (1)).

Toronto 4, Buffalo 2 (Hickey 2 (4), Vaive (3), Derlago (4); McKegney (3), Dudley 1 (1)).

Quebec 4, Winnipeg 4 (Richard 2 (7), Leduc 1 (1), Hislop (3); Dupont 1 (1), Lukowich (3), Marsh (3), Geoffrion 1 (1)).

Chicago 8, Washington 4 (Preston (4), Lysiak 3 (3), Fox (2), G. Mulvey (3), Brown 1 (1), Sedlbauer 1 (1); Maruk (6), Gartner (5), Walter 2 (3)).

Russia Has Bobsled Team

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has created its first national bobsled team and plans to compete in bobsledding in the 1984 winter Olympics, Tass has reported. Bobsledding is the only Olympic sport in which the Soviet Union has never taken part.

Red Smith

Rose Is Still a Rose

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Long after the 77th World Series has been reduced to a set of numbers in a book and memory has lost the image of Willie Mays Aikens standing at the plate like stout Cortez watching his home-run blasts whistle out toward the waterfalls in Royals Stadium, one picture will remain vivid.

It is a picture that moves with the deliberate menace of "High Noon." Jim Frey, manager of the Kansas City Royals, paces the first-base line, screaming at Don Denkinger, the plate umpire, because the Phillies' Dickie Noles has knocked George Brett down with a pitch that brushed George's teeth, while Pete Rose prowls the line face to face with Frey, warning him not to start anything.

Leading Actors

They are two actors playing their ordained roles — Frey, the father image, speaking on behalf of his troops, and Rose, the bodyguard, catalyst and spiritual leader of the National League champions, doing his thing. No matter which team wins the championship of North America, it is a simple fact that the Phillies would not be contenders without the 39-year-old millionaire who, after 18 years in the major leagues, remains the most devoutly single-minded baseball player on earth.

Rose has an almost lascivious love of baseball. He plays with total, intense dedication, relishing every moment. At bat he crowds the plate in a knee-sprung crouch, his tough face regarding the pitcher from the middle of the strike zone. The face looks like a detour on Interstate 95, and it wears the fixed, wide-mouthed grin of a cat crouched over a mouse and saying, "Shall I play with him a little longer or eat him up now?"

In the unforgettable sixth game of the 1975 Series, it was Rose, playing third for the Cincinnati Reds in a losing cause, who could appreciate the theatrical beauty of the occasion and remark to Boston's Carlton Fisk on what a privilege it was to play in a game like that. When that Series ended and Cincinnati had won its first world championship in 35 years, Rose asked his wife: "How many days *to spring training?*"

Out for the Evening

When Rose was in Cincinnati and the Dodgers were playing on the West Coast, sportswriters always knew where to find Rose after a night game. He would be sitting in his Rolls-Royce in the driveway at home, listening to the late game on radio.

Ask Rose what year he was born — the record books disagree on it — and he will say, "The year of DiMaggio's streak, 1941." He means the year Joe DiMaggio hit safely in 56 consecutive games. The other night Rose asked an old newspaperman how long he had been writing. "I got my first job in 1927," the man said. "The year Babe Ruth hit 60 home runs," Rose noted.

On the Road

Rose's 16-year love affair with Cincinnati ended with the 1978 season, which he played without a contract en route to free agency. The Reds made an 18-game Japanese tour that fall, and although Rose was no longer their property and could have invited a crippling injury before shopping for a new employer, he went along.

"You might get hurt," a friend protested.

"You can get hurt anywhere," Rose said.

"But without a contract. Why do you want to go, anyway?"

"Eighteen more games."

When Rose was a rookie, the Reds' regulars didn't believe him. They thought the kid's tireless hustle was showboating, felt he was showing up everyone who didn't try as hard as he. Moreover, he was a hometown boy whose father, Pete Sr., was a legendary athlete who had played minor-league football with the Cincinnati Bengals when he was 46. Rose was destined for instant stardom, this callow youth.

In training camp, a newspaperman took a poll of the players guessing who would play second base. All but one voted for Don Blasingame, who had been the regular. The single exception who voted for Rose — and was right — was Blasingame.

Reality Explained

In 1973, Joe Morgan had been with the Reds for a year. Hank Aaron was talking to him about Rose, that phony, that showboat, and Morgan was laughing till his sides hurt. "You sound like me a year ago," he told Aaron. "You have to play with the guy every day to know he's real."

Thirty-seven years after DiMaggio's hitting streak, Rose ran one of his own through 44 games. His personal life was a mess at the time, he was miserable off the field. The ball park was his sanctuary, the retreat where he could lose himself in the real love of his life.

This is the guy who got the Phillies this far and now takes them back to Philadelphia leading the tournament, 3 games to 2, with one victory to go for the championship this franchise has not held in all its 98 years.

Rose got no hits in his team's 4-3 victory in Game 5. The spiritual leader doesn't always have to be physical.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	2	1	.667	—
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	—
New Jersey	4	3	.571	—
Boston	2	2	.500	½
Washington	1	4	.200	2
Central Division				
Atlanta	4	0	1.000	—
Indiana	3	1	.750	1
Milwaukee	3	2	.600	1½
Chicago	2	2	.500	2
Cleveland	2	4	.333	3
Detroit	0	4	.000	5

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	4	1	.800	—
Utah	3	2	.600	1
Denver	2	3	.400	2
Houston	2	3	.400	2
Kansas City	2	4	.333	2½
Dallas	1	4	.200	3
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	5	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	4	1	.800	1
Golden State	3	2	.600	2
Seattle	2	3	.400	3
Portland	1	3	.250	3½
San Diego	1	3	.250	3½

Sunday's Results

Milwaukee 105, New Jersey 93 (Winters 22, Lanier, Bridgeman 13; Robinson 19, Cook 19).

Phoenix 102, San Diego 84 (Robinson 25, Johnson 20; Brooks 28, Bryant 14).

Los Angeles 125, Golden State 107 (Abdul-Jabbar 29, Johnson 26; Free 21, King 19).

Japanese Rugby Starts to Add Up

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Scores can be frank or misleading, but every score is telling: The trick is knowing how to read the numbers. No doubt there will be considerable mulling, as the Japanese national rugby squad sits through the long flight home from Paris, over the numbers 40-6, 43-25, 57-3, 23-3.

The bottom line is 0-4, the zero being Japanese.

Sequence and Consequence

Pictorial evidence survives of rugby played in Japan as early as 1874. Kojiro Ishiguro, a wispy businessman, archaeologist, prewar rugby wing, current vice president of the Japan Rugby Football Union and manager of the trek through France, prefers to date Japanese rugby from 1899. Either way, the 1980 figures can look like paltry return on roughly a century of learning.

Some scores are straightforward, as in this cogent sequence: Canada beats the United States, 16-0, last June on the New York bank of the St. Lawrence; New Zealand beats the United States, 53-6, in California Oct. 8; New Zealand beats Canada, 43-10, Oct. 11 in British Columbia.

And Oct. 8, in a cathedral town known for its faïence on the western edge of Burgundy, the Japanese launched their tour with a shattering 40-6 loss to a band of mostly modest players who had never performed together before.

It was unseasonably cold in Nevers that Wednesday night. The best-represented company team in the touring squad was Nippon Steel, but it was Nisshin Steel's 22-year-old Fukumi Kanaya who was led away to the hospital clutching an ice pack to his broken jaw while coach Ryo Saito, as cubic as Ishiguro is linear, said all the polite things — including, "We'll learn and improve."

France Applauds Tourists

On to Auvergne, where the numbers looked a little better the following Sunday and the Clermont-Ferrand crowd gave the tourists a standing ovation. Then on to the Basque country.

France is quite a place. It has a phenomenal amount of grass, exotic food (much of it unbelievably cheap), no air pollution to speak of and surprisingly few Japanese cars on the roads. But Ishiguro flashed an enormous smile when he remarked that the boys were noticing a lot of Japanese motorcycles.

One recalled the reported words of a Japanese official last year when England played badly but won narrowly in Tokyo: "When we do beat England, I want us to do it after England has played well." He didn't say "if;" he said "when."

The quote of the 1980 tour — and a radical approach to numbers — came from the groundkeeper at Nevers, who urged a visitor to return to the dressing rooms. The just-vacated French quarters were a littered shambles; the Japanese had cleaned theirs up before filing out in blazers. "I don't care what the scoreboard says," the Frenchman growled, "we've got things to learn from these people."

In Bayonne two days later, Saito and company expected their best result of the tour. The Japanese play a Basque style of zippy rugby, rather than the power game of more Germanic climes. Yet the score was 57-3, and Saito said his men were tired.

If the numbers meant anything at all — 140-34 aggregate and 25 tries to five, against three regional *selections* — Japan was heading for a hiding against the French national team in Toulouse Sunday.

This was Japan's third trip to Europe since the first one, in 1973, after which Rothmans Rugby Yearbook, rugby's bible, concluded: "All that they need to do, really, is to grow." At the time, a Welsh bard wrote a song in which the Japanese were made to sing: "Western Mail say we too small, We can get no ball at all; But we eat bamboo shoots to grow, Fit platform boots to second row."

Weights and Measures

Here, too, it depends on how you read the numbers. The 1980 arithmetic is unchanged: The Japanese still average three inches shorter and 20 pounds lighter than European players. The average weights in Toulouse were 175 pounds on the side with the cherry-and-white striped jerseys and 195 pounds on the blue side. In boxing terms, light-heavyweights vs. heavyweights.

As it happened, there were 33 scrums, in which the eight biggest men of each side congregated. Thirty-three times in an hour and a half, 1,490 Japanese pounds shoved against 1,650 French pounds. Japan won the scrum ball 16 times.

And in the lineouts, of which there were 46 by one count, the shorter Japanese got the ball 24 times. So much for platform boots.

In the fourth quarter Sunday, with the crowd by now cheering Japan's every move, Toshiyuki Hayashi — 6 feet, 209 pounds, 20 years — hurtled ahead into a muddle of Frenchmen like a formula-one tank; the Scottish referee penalized France at the pileup and 147-pound Nobufumi Tanaka kicked the goal that cut France's lead to 11-3. The French came alive with 12 points in the closing minutes to win, 23-3.

There was nothing inscrutable about the weeping in the Japanese dressing room. After tea and showers, the numbers remained. Eternal and strange. Said Saito: "We'll study the lessons of our French tour."

Lowering the Score

It will be quite a job. The French score in Toulouse, however cruel it seemed to the losers, was the lowest Japan had allowed in its ten matches with the major European countries to date, starting with Wales (62-14) in Cardiff in 1973. The French rugby establishment reacted to the result as to a disaster — with France's departure for South Africa just a week away.

Japan managed without height. More weight would be nice, and could be acquired easily enough by muscle building and selection of heavier players, but it would probably mean less speed.

If — or when — Japanese rugby finally acquires big-match reflexes and the confidence that experience generates, it will be easier to make sense out of Japanese scores.

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Art Buchwald

Concupiscence Makes Heart Grow Fonder

WASHINGTON — I think I have a problem. Pope John Paul II has just offered a sweeping definition of adultery. He said, "Adultery in your heart is not only when you look with concupiscence [strong sexual desire] at a woman who is not your wife, but also if you look in the same manner at your wife.


Buchwald

"The husband must not use his wife, or her femininity to fulfill his instinctive desire. Concupiscence diminishes the richness of the perennial attraction of persons for interpersonal communion. Through such a reduction, the other person becomes the mere object for satisfying a sexual need and touches the dignity of the person [wife]."

In other words, if you really want to have a good marriage, lust has to go.

* * *

I don't have any problem with adultery per se, but I do with concupiscence. I guess some people are born with concupiscence and some people are not. I can be at a party, look at a woman sitting on a sofa in a slit skirt and a low-cut bodice, and my thoughts will immediately go to the problems of the automobile industry in Detroit. Or I can sit in a disco, watching a woman swinging her hips from one end of the dance floor to the other, and wonder whether Iraq will win the war in the Middle East.

I am the type of person who can sit on a beach staring at bikini-clad women for hours, and ponder the effect of aerosol spray on the ozone.

A cardiologist once told me, "You don't have to jog, because you have no lust in your heart."

"Is that good or bad?" I asked him.

"Well, it saves the heart from pumping too fast," he said. "But it could produce hypertension.

Being without lust for another man's wife does present problems in my society. The word gets out fast that you have no concupiscence, and women avoid you like the plague. I find myself standing alone at cocktail parties, ignoring the whiff of perfume in the air, while all around me people are flirting with each other, and occasionally glancing at me in disdain.

But it doesn't bother me because when you don't have adultery in your heart, you can eat all the taco chips and cheese dip you want, without anybody taking notice.

So what's my problem?

* * *

I've never confessed this before to anyone, but I have concupiscence for my wife. Not just a little, but a lot. I can't look at her without having this instinctive urge to do something about it. I know it diminishes the richness of our marriage, and can cause great problems in our interpersonal relations, but I can't help myself. I've tried taking cold showers, and reading the Congressional Record, but nothing seems to help. What makes it worse is that she has concupiscence, too.

Our family doctor knows about it, and he says it's rare these days for a husband and wife to have concupiscence for each other, but it isn't harmful as long as we take plenty of vitamins and eat a lot of fresh vegetables.

And we were just getting to accept our lust when Pope John Paul II came out with this strong statement.

Then the roof fell in. I was reading the newspaper when my wife walked in to the bedroom in her silk negligee. "Any news?" she asked.

"Nothing much," I said, trying not to look at her.

* * *

She put on a Henry Mancini record.

"Okay," I said, "knock it off."

"What did I do wrong?"

"Nothing, but we can't practice concupiscence anymore. It lowers the dignity of our marriage and brings out the worst in us."

She started to cry. "Is there somebody else?"

"If you must know there is," I said.

"Who is it?"

"Pope John Paul II. And don't ask me to go into the sordid details."

John Lennon

Exorcising the Ghost of the Beatles In a Double Fantasy With Yoko Ono

By Robert Hilburn
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — "Everything was crazy," John Lennon said, looking back on the reasons for going into virtual pop hibernation five years ago.

"I realized that I wasn't making records for me anymore, but because people and record companies expected me to," continued the man who was the intellectual center of the most influential musical force of the 1960s.

"Still, it was hard for me to admit that I was allowing some illusion to control me. After all, wasn't I the great pop seer? Hadn't I written 'The Dream Is Over'? Was I not the great John Lennon who could see through all the world's hypocrisy?

"The truth was I couldn't see through my own. It's easy to see thy neighbor and say, 'You and your phoniness.' The trick is to see your own. Finally, Yoko [Ono] said, 'You don't have to do it anymore.' I was shocked. I had never thought of that: Could the world get along without another John Lennon Album? Could I get along without it? I finally realized that the answer to both questions was yes."

View of the World

From the living-room window of Lennon and Ono's elegant seventh-floor apartment in the Dakota, you can see across Central Park. For the last five years that scene has been Lennon's primary view of the world — a world that toasted him, dressed like him, and sang along in the 1960s with him, Paul, George and Ringo.

Lennon turned his back on that idolatry in 1975, to be with his son, Sean, and to rebuild his strained marriage to Yoko. He also wanted to escape the artistic shadow of the Beatles.

Despite highly acclaimed solo works in the early 1970s, the ex-Beatle found it difficult in later LPs to deal with the ghost of his Fab Four association.

"What I realized during the five years away was that when I said the dream is over, I had made the physical break from the Beatles, but mentally there was still this big thing on my back about what people expected of me. It was like this invisible ghost. During the five years, it sort of went away.


United Press International
Lennon and Yoko Ono sing of "Starting Over."

"I finally started writing like I was even before the Beatles were THE BEATLES. I got rid of all that self-consciousness about telling myself, 'You can't do that. That song's not good enough. Remember you're the guy who wrote "A Day in the Life." Try again.' "

Lennon hasn't been a recluse. He and the family traveled to Japan and elsewhere. But he stayed away from the music business and the media.

Lennon began writing again last summer during a vacation with Sean in Bermuda. Excited by the new material, he called Yoko and played her a tape on the phone. She responded by writing reply songs of her own, which she would then play back to him a few days later.

With the songs forming a man-and-woman dialogue, the Lennons went into a recording studio here in August.

"Double Fantasy," the 14-song LP will be released next month on Geffen Records. The first single, already out, is a '50s-style mid-tempo rocker, appropriately titled "Starting Over."

Although the title could symbolize Lennon's return to music, the tune is mainly a love song to Yoko, an admission of past neglects and a pledge of more sensitivity. The flip side of the single is "Kiss, Kiss, Kiss," an Ono composition that has the percolating rhythm of the B-52's.

Other songs on the album, half of which were written and sung by Lennon, and half by Yoko, range from the primal intensity of Lennon's "Losing You" to the vaudevillian bounce of Ono's "Yes, I'm Your Angel" to the dramatic grace of Lennon's "Watching the Wheels."

Lennon's attitudes on the album were shaped during the five-year break when he became a "househusband," assuming the mother role in the family. The rock star stayed home, taking primary responsibility for the rearing of Sean, now 5.

With a nanny and cook, his duties were not all-encompassing, but he did subordinate his career to domestic concerns. Yoko, meanwhile, took over management of the couple's financial affairs.

Sitting at a wooden table in the apartment's kitchen, Lennon reflected on the album, the new single, and his education as a househusband.

"I wrote 'Starting Over' for Yoko, but afterward I realized it's a message to all women, a plea for all of us — men and women — to start over. Sexism is such a big issue, and we haven't even begun to deal with it. There are all kinds of inequities in the world — this race vs. that race, this country vs. that country — but it's always women at the bottom."

The album isn't the first time the Lennons have touched on sexism. They caused a stir in 1972 with "Woman Is Nigger of the World," a single that most radio stations refused to play because of its title. Sample lyric: "We made her paint her face and dance — If she won't be a slave we say that she don't love us."

The irony, Lennon now admits, is that he was as much a sexist in 1972 as the people he was writing about.

Acceptance

"I accepted intellectually what we were saying in the song, but I hadn't really accepted it in my heart. It wasn't a matter of whether I accepted Yoko's opinions — or any woman's — I didn't even consider them.

"In some ways, the last five years were almost like a penance, a way to say, 'I understand completely and I'm willing to put my life on the line for this belief.'

"I didn't just intellectualize about it or go to a meeting or write a song. I shut up and learned how to cook and be with the baby and allow the feminine side of myself to exist rather than crush it out in fear or insecurity that I wasn't manly enough. I cut through all that macho ritualism that we all go through."

It's impossible to talk about Lennon without acknowledging the role of Yoko Ono.

She serves as an artistic catalyst for Lennon, questioning, discussing, challenging. When the couple split up for 18 months in the early '70s, Lennon reacted with a drunken and depressed "long weekend" in Los Angeles. One of his discoveries was that he needed her as much as he needed his music.

Shy but tough, she is aware of her controversial role. "I have two concerns in this album," Yoko said during a break in the recording session. "First, I hope that it reminds people of John's talent. Second I hope the fact that I am working with him enhances the man-woman dialogue."

PEOPLE: *'The Romans in Britain' Arouses Politicians' Ire*

A new play with nudity and explicit sexual scenes at the National Theatre has infuriated London's political leaders. Sir Horace Cutler, the Conservative leader of the Greater London Council, which runs the sprawling capital, warned that the production could lead to the GLC withdrawing its annual grant of £630,000. Sir Horace walked out of a preview performance of Howard Brenton's "The Romans in Britain" and wrote to Sir Peter Hall, director of the theater, that the play was "a disgrace." Geoffrey Seaton, another Tory leader, also walked out, calling the play "disgusting, immature and devoid of merit." Sir Horace said he was appalled by the scenes of homosexual rape, male nudity and obscene language and accused Hall of a singular lack of judgment. Evening Standard critic Milton Schulman wrote: "Conducted on a consistent level of costumed rant and banal verbiage, this account of what Caesar's men did to the sun-worshipping Celts and Druids is gratuitously vulgar, violent and vacuous. Trying to link it with the British Army presence in Ireland is an arbitrary bit of anti-British bashing which would be insulting if the play were not so hopelessly inept." Other critics had equally harsh words for the play, which had a cast of 40 and cost £30,000 to stage. From New York where he is directing a Broadway production of "Amadeus," Hall told the Evening Standard: "Caesar's Roman army was noted for its brutality and sexual license. This is apparent in one scene in the play. The director [Michael Bogdanov] and the author feel it is a context that could not be sidestepped or ignored. If I thought it was meretricious and encouraging what it is supposed to be deploring, then I would not put it on." A dozen performances of the play are scheduled.

* * *

Christiaan Barnard, the surgeon who prolonged some lives with pioneering heart transplants, says he believes suicide may be the best form of treatment for some terminally ill patients. "Death is not the enemy. Often it is good medical treatment," Barnard says in his forthcoming book, "Good Life — Good Death." Barnard is expected in New York next month to promote the book and campaign for acceptance of euthanasia, the Daily News said. "I feel that society is ready to take a giant step toward a better understanding of the dignity of death — and in the attainm of that dignity, if necess through the acceptance of thanasia and suicide," Barn said. He said that he and brother, Marius, also a physici made a pact after watching friend die. If either were termin ill and suffering, the other wo administer a fatal overdose drugs or leave tablets within re "so that the sufferer could end own life."

* * *

A young Vietnamese pianist won the 10th Chopin piano co petition in Warsaw. Thai S Dang, 22, from Hanoi, was awa ed the first prize worth more t $30,000. Two judges quit in prot against what they described as regular judging. The two judg both former winners, are Mar Argerich of Argentina and Lo Kentner, a Hungarian-born Brit The controversy arose over elimination in an earlier round c Yugoslav pianist, Ivo Pogore Second place went to Patsh Szebanova, 27, of the Soviet U ion. The only West European the finals, Erit Berchet, 22, France, placed sixth. A field of pianists from 36 countries comp ed this year.

* * *

Werner Klemperer, who was C Klink, the Nazi commandant l loved to hate on "Hogan's roes," has been named host for Berlin-LA 200 Festival. It's fit Klemperer should represent sister cities — he was born in lin and grew up in Los Ang His father, the late Otto Klem er, was musical director of the lin State Opera and later bec director of the Los Angeles P harmonic. The festival, Ber gift on Los Angeles' 200th bi day, opens Nov. 8 in Los Ang with a new opera, "The Sinkin the Titanic," in which the audi participates. The festival incl ballet, drama, choral music, j music and an art show, and cludes more than 400 Berlin ists, performances, technicians design engineers.

* * *

Quote — Patrick Wayne, ho the new Monte Carlo syndic television series, has had tro being himself: "I got caught u selling an image of what Pat Wayne should be. Cool? C trolled? Not too much feeling? a human being and I have ar ties, fears, sensitivities — t that aren't necessarily macho q ities."

— SAMUEL JUST

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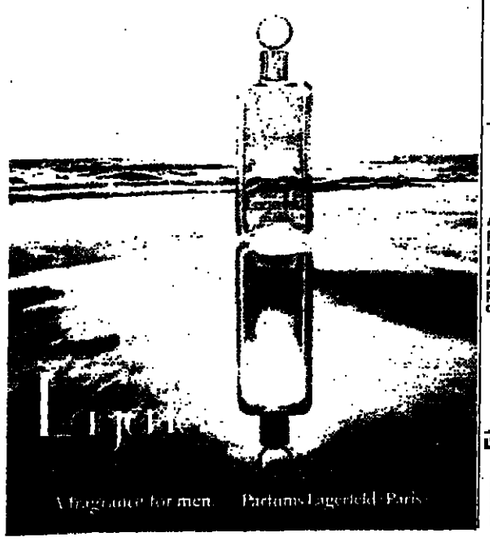
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